THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1871.

The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

Yesterday's Proceedings in Congress.

The Income Tax Repeal Bill Virtually Defeated in the House.

Nominations of Alabama Claims Commissioners Sent to the Senate.

Large Accumulation of Unfinished Business in Both Houses.

Committee Work in a Fair State of Forwardness.

No Tidings as to the Fate of the Tennessee.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE FISHERY QUESTION AND ALABAMA CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Action on the fishery question and Alabama claims has now begun to assume a definite shape, and negotiations have so far advanced as to admit of their being [illegible] by the Senate, with a view to final settlement. To-day the President sent a message to the Senate, enclosing the correspondence between the British Minister and Secretary of State relating to these subjects. Immediately upon its reception, the Senate went into executive session, and devoted several hours to their consideration. The debate at once took a wide range.

ALARM FOR THE SAFETY OF THE TENNESSEE UNABATED.

The President has responded that there is no truth in any of the stories floating about that the Tennessee has met with disaster, but admits that it is somewhat singular she has not been heard from through any source.

Another story is afloat to-night that Admiral Lee, who was to receive the commission at Samana Bay, has been heard from as late as February 4, and that up to that time nothing had been seen or heard of the Commissioner ship. The officials at the Navy Department do not appear to share in the general apprehension as to the safety of the steamer. They state that she is one of the safest vessels in the navy, and the stories as to her being in a bad condition on starting out are utterly without foundation. General Babcock, also, who has made the trip himself, is of opinion that it need be no cause for alarm if the ship is not heard from for some time yet, owing to the irregularity of communication between the point of destination and this country. However this may be, the general alarm is very great, and nothing will now quiet the fears of the public here except information as to the safe arrival of the vessel.

THE CINCINNATI AND NEWPORT BRIDGE.

The House Committee on Commerce agreed to-day to report Job Stevenson's joint resolution on the Newport and Cincinnati bridge, with a single amendment striking out 100 and inserting 90 feet. The resolution, as adopted, reads as follows: "That it shall be unlawful for the Newport & Cincinnati Bridge Company, or any other company or corporation, to proceed in the erection of the bridge now being constructed over the Ohio River, from the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, to the city of Newport, Ky., unless the bridge shall be so constructed that the channel span shall have, under said span, clear headway, at low water, of ninety feet below the floor-beams suspended from the bottom of the beams." The discussion to-day lasted nearly two hours. An amendment to compensate the Bridge Company was lost—5 to 4. The vote on elevation of 100 feet was a tie. Finally ninety feet was agreed to, without formal division. Mr. Matthews' plea for compensation was rejected promptly and decisively, and it will meet a similar fate in committee. Upon this point there is overwhelming sentiment in Congress against the Bridge Company. The House Committee thought ninety feet over the main channel span, with draw according to original plan, would sufficiently accommodate both interests. This subject has occupied the attention of the House Committee every meeting but one, for four weeks, and members have finally come to see that the principle involved is very important, and fully justifies the time given to its consideration. It is proposed, when the resolution comes before the House, to strike out ninety feet and insert one hundred.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The usual struggle was made in the Senate to-day for the floor. After the expiration of the morning hour, the chairmen of the various committees, who have reports innumerable, find it next to impossible to get an opportunity to make them, and when once made, to get any definite action taken thereon. After the seventy of the Senate is once worn off, and bills recommended have been reported, the discussion for a day or two, they generally fall under the head of what is called unfinished business, which latter has now accumulated to a fearful extent. To-day Mr. Trumbull endeavored to get action taken in removing disability of the Georgia Senator, so that he might be admitted upon taking the same oath as Hill. Immediately upon this motion being made, Mr. Patterson objected, on the ground that his District of Columbia bill was not yet finished. Mr. Cole thought his Appropriation bill of the most importance, while Mr. Kellogg and other steamship subsidy men considered themselves entitled to a hearing. Finally, Mr. Trumbull agreed that if the case of Miller could be set for consideration some day next week, he would withdraw his motion to have it taken up to-day, and give the Committee on Appropriations the floor, which latter business consumed the remainder of the session.

NIGHT SESSION.

Several Senators will insist on holding night sessions if more progress is not made the coming week.

RIGHT OF WAY THROUGH KENTUCKY.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill, to-day, giving the right of way through Kentucky to the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. This is precisely the same bill which was defeated by the Kentucky State Senate a few days since. The action of the latter legislative body, in refusing to charter this road, has had the effect of determining many Senators to support this bill who otherwise would be inclined to leave it to the action of the States which might be interested in the enterprise.

GRADE OF THE BERLIN MISSION.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee to-day had up the President's message recommending raising the grade of the Berlin mission to first-class. Discussion on this subject occupied about two hours, and was participated in by nearly all the members, General Banks and several others took the ground that raising the rank of the mission would necessitate some action in regard to other missions, such as Russia, Spain, China, and Japan, which now only rank as second-class, and, unless the committee were proposed to go thus far, they had better let the matter stand as at present. Thus far the committee is undecided as to what action it would be best to pursue. They will hold another session on Saturday for consideration of the same subject.

THE NAVAL RANK AND STAFF QUESTION.

The Committee on Naval Affairs devoted another day to the consideration of the rank and staff question. The staff presented their case today. It will be some time before this committee will be ready to report on this matter.

STEAMSHIP SUBSIDY BUSINESS IN COMMITTEE.

The Senate Commerce Committee held another long session to-day, which was devoted principally to the consideration of Mr. Conkling's steamship subsidy scheme. Mr. Chandler announced that he was opposed to this whole subsidy system, and that the only legitimate method of building up our commerce was to allow drawbacks on the various materials used in building ships. Other members of the committee took the ground that the same object could be attained by allowing our citizens to purchase ships wherever they could do so cheapest. There is no unity of sentiment in the committee on this subject, and the consequence is that whenever they get the subject up for discussion, after two or three hours' debate, they generally leave off just where they began.

THE ARLINGTON ESTATE.

It would seem that even after the McCreery fiasco in relation to the Arlington estate, the agitation of the disposition of this property has not been settled yet. It is now stated that General Lee's widow, through counsel, has prepared application to Congress proposing to sell to the Government the Arlington estate, containing 1,100 acres of land. The memorial contains elaborate arguments to show the unconstitutionality of the act of Congress under which the property was sold, and the invalidity of the sale upon other grounds, resting on recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court. It is further said that the owners of the Arlington estate are anxious to avoid litigation, and propose, for a fair consideration, to make title to the property.

THE INCOME TAX.

As expected, Mr. Hooper, immediately after the reading of the journal in the House, rose to move to go into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, the object being to get at his report from the Committee on Ways and Means in favor of the repeal of the income tax. Pending this resolution, he moved that all general debate in the committee be closed in one minute. There were on the general calendar in the committee eighteen bills to be disposed of, either by action on them or by laying them aside, before the income tax measure could be reached, and the object of the second motion was to prevent debate on any of them by those opposed to the repeal of the income tax. The yeas and nays were demanded on each motion, and that limiting the debate was carried in the affirmative by a strong vote. The next question, to go into committee, called out the largest vote of the session, and, perhaps, the largest of this Congress—109 yeas to 107 nays. The secret of the refusal to go into committee was the fear of those interested in the tariff on coal and salt that, by some device, these tariffs would be repealed or modified in connection with the repeal of the income tax, and no doubt an attempt of this sort would have been made. Mr. McCarthy, of Syracuse, New York, who voted, in Committee of Ways and Means, in favor of the repeal of the income tax, [illegible] and voted boldly against going into Committee of the Whole, and, when the result was announced, clapped his hands with unfeigned glee, in which breach of order he was joined by several other members. [illegible]

Whole, and lying up Mr. Hooper's bill, is not on account of any hostility to the Senate bill, but because that is buried under a higher pile of bills on the Speaker's table, and cannot be got at except by a two-thirds vote; whereas Mr. Hooper's measure can be reached by a majority of votes. There is, however, it is now conceded, scarcely a chance that if the House gets to a square vote on the single question of a repeal of the tax, it will be carried.

SWORN IN.

Pending the vote on Mr. Hooper's motion, Mr. Whitely was sworn in as a member of Congress from Georgia. He brought certificate in regular form from the Governor of Georgia, and although the Democrats sorely wanted to oppose his admission, their record in favor of the sufficiency of the certificate was so recent that they had to smother their chagrin and accept the new member.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS QUESTION.

The President's message concerning the correspondence with regard to the recent negotiations for the settlement of the open question between England and this country, was sent to the Senate about half-past 1 o'clock. The Senate immediately went into executive session, and the doors were not opened for nearly three hours. The discussion was of a desultory nature, consisting in large part of suggestions and explanations of the terms of the new agreement. There was exhibition of a determined opposition, but doubts were expressed as to the validity of some of the conditions of the stipulations. One of the points debated was, whether the President had the constitutional right to appoint a commission without the authority of Congress first granted, and numerous precedents were cited of appointments of similar commissions upon the authorization of a joint resolution of Congress. Another point raised was, that the terms of the convention gave England too much latitude in regard to the claims to be presented by her subjects. Not only claims incident to the rebellion and the fisheries complications might be considered, but also those of British subjects on account of depredations during Fenian raids, and even those on account of alleged investments in Confederate States bonds. There was also some talk on the question whether or not the President could legally appoint a Senator one of the Commissioners, in face of the law forbidding the appointment of a Senator to any office created in the term of his Senatorship, Senator Williams being nominated as one of the members of the commission on the part of the United States. His Senatorial term expires on the 4th of March. Another point suggested was as to the pay of the Commissioners, four of them now holding offices under the government, and being, therefore, disqualified from receiving another salary. Mr. Trumbull, after the discussion had brought out these various matters of consideration, moved that the subject be postponed for one week. To this it was objected that England was expected to take immediate action, and it was desirable that we should show no lack of promptness. The motion failed of adoption. A motion was then made to refer to the Foreign Relations Committee, which was also voted down. A single objection was sufficient to prevent a vote for the confirmation of the nominations, and so the matter went over until the next executive session. The indications are that if a vote had been taken the nominations would have been confirmed. The Commissioners nominated by the President are Secretary Fish, Minister Schenck, Justin Nelson, of the Supreme Court; ex-Attorney General Hoar, and Senator Williams. It is understood that the Commissioners on the part of England are to be Earl DeGrey and Ripon, Sir John Rose, and Minister Thornton.

[To the Associated Press.]

COMMISSION APPOINTED TO ADJUST CLAIMS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The names of the Commissioners nominated by the President on the part of the United States, to adjust claims with Great Britain, are contained in the President's confidential message to the Senate, to-day. They are understood to be Secretary Fish, Minister Schenck, Judge Nelson, of the Supreme Court; Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, and Senator Williams. The Senate, immediately after the reception of the message, went into executive session on the subject.

THE SAN DOMINGO EXPEDITION.

[illegible] New York, Feb. 9.—The whole breadstuffs market was feverish and unsettled. [illegible]

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.

ROCK ISLAND HORSE RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported a substitute for the bill authorizing the construction of a horse railroad across Rock Island, Illinois, and the United States bridge, connecting the cities of Davenport, Iowa, and Rock Island, Illinois, therewith. The substitute was adopted, specifying the conditions for work and placing it under the supervision of the Secretary of War. Passed.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print 20,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Education, which was taken up.

Mr. BAYARD opposed the resolution, because the representations in the report were false in regard to other States, as in the case of Delaware, and they should not be disseminated.

THE GEORGIA SENATOR'S CASE.

Upon the completion of the morning orders, Mr. TRUMBULL moved to take up the bill specifying the form of oath to be taken by Mr. Miller, Senator from Georgia.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the bill would lead to debate, and hoped that it would not be taken up, and that the appropriation bills would now be considered.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought it due the State of Georgia and party claiming the seat that the question should be settled at once, in view of the delay that had already occurred in the admission of that State.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BUSINESS.

The morning hour here expired, and the bill relating to mixed schools in the District of Columbia came up as unfinished business.

Mr. COLE moved to postpone the bill so as to take up the appropriation bills.

A vote being taken, upon a division of the motion, the first part, to postpone unfinished business, was agreed to. A rising vote showed a majority opposed to proceeding with the appropriation bills.

Mr. COLE called for the ayes and noes on the motion.

Mr. SHERMAN expressed surprise that the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee (Trumbull) should antagonize the question of removing the disabilities of an individual against important appropriation bills, particularly as that Senator had asserted that he would not vote for any more individual disability bills.

Mr. TRUMBULL explained that this was not a disability bill. Mr. Miller labored under no disabilities, but could not take the test oath, and it was necessary that a modified oath should be prescribed for him.

Mr. THURMAN contended that if the appropriation bills were to be pressed, the State of Georgia, which paid a part of the taxes, was entitled to have Representatives in the Senate to watch her interests.

Mr. EDMUNDS replied that if Georgia wanted to be represented she should elect men who were not disqualified for office.

After further discussion it was agreed that the case of Miller should be considered on Wednesday next.

THE SOUTHERN INVESTIGATION.

Under a resolution recently adopted, Messrs. Stewart and Blair were appointed by the Vice President as additional members of the Investigating Committee on Southern outrages. Mr. Stewart, at his own request, was excused from service on the committee, and the Chair was authorized to fill the vacancy.

COMMITTEES OF CONFERENCE.

Committees of conference were appointed as follows: On the 1812 Pension bill—Messrs. Howell, Edmunds, and Davis. On the West Point Appropriation bill—Messrs. Cole, Wilson, and Blair.

STEAMSHIP SUBSIDIES.

Mr. KELLOGG moved that Monday evening be set apart for the Mexican Steamship Subsidy bill.

Mr. FENTON said without expressing any opinion as to the merits of the different propositions, he thought the importance of the interests involved in proposed steamship subsidies would justify the Senate in devoting the entire day to them. He was in favor of considering the whole subject, determining the policy to be pursued in that regard.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Without disposing of the motion, the Senate, on the motion of Mr. COLE, acting Chairman, of the Committee on Appropriations, took up the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. Amendments reported from the Committee on Appropriations were severally disposed of. The first, increasing the clerical force in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, from six to fourteen in number, was opposed on economical grounds, and rejected.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

At 4:30 p. m. the Senate went into Executive Session.

DOCUMENTS CALLED FOR.

On the opening of the doors, resolutions were adopted, on motion of Mr. HOWARD, calling upon the President to transmit copies of the report and accompanying documents of [illegible] the United States to carry into effect the [illegible] article of the treaty with Great Britain, [illegible] Mr. POMEROY, calling on the Secretary of War for information concerning the buildings, and making [illegible]

[illegible]

At 5 o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and, at 6 p. m., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WARD presented petitions from homeopathic physicians for the incorporation of a National Homeopathic University at Washington, D. C.

Mr. WHITELY, member-elect from the Second District of Georgia, presented himself and took the oath of office.

THE INCOME TAX REPEAL BILL.

Mr. HOOPER moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the general calendar, with the object of reaching the bill to repeal the income tax.

Mr. WASHBURN (Wis.) gave notice that he would move in committee to take up the Naval Appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER stated that it would be in order for the gentleman from Wisconsin (Washburn) to move that the committee proceed to the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. HOOPER moved that all general debate in committee be closed in one minute.

Mr. DAWES appealed to Mr. Hooper not to persist in his attempt to get at the Income Tax bill. It could not be reached in that way. He should let the regular appropriation bills be proceeded with. [Calls to order.]

The yeas and nays were called on the question to limit the debate to one minute, and it was agreed to—yeas, 104; nays, 82.

The question was then taken on the motion to go into committee on the general calendar, and to take up the bill to repeal the income tax, and resulted—yeas, 109; nays, 107. So the House refused to go into committee. The vote was regarded as a test question on the sentiment of the House in regard to the repeal of the income tax. There was a great amount of excitement among the members after roll-call and before the announcement. Individual votes and changes of votes affecting the result were [illegible] the result was [illegible] and several minutes before order was restored. The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS. [list of names illegible]

NAYS. [list of names illegible]

THE NAVY YARD REMOVAL BILL.

The remainder of the morning hour was occupied in a discussion of the bill for the removal of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Mr. KETCHUM [illegible]

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then, at half past 1, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cox in the chair, on the naval appropriation bill.

[illegible]

At 4 o'clock the committee rose and the death of the late John Covode, of Pennsylvania, was announced and the usual eulogies of the deceased delivered, after which the House, out of respect to the deceased, adjourned.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The whole breadstuffs market was feverish and unsettled. The low grades of State and Western flours were in demand for export and speculation, and the sales embraced additional lines to the extent of about 5,000 barrels. Shipping extras at $6.35@6.50. No. 2 and superfine were also wanted, and the medium and higher grades of trade on family flour were dull and 10@15c lower, with a disposition among holders to stimulate business by meeting more freely the views of buyers. Southern flours were more active and firm. Rye flour and corn meal were quiet and unchanged. Buckwheat flour, very dull. The wheat market opened to lower, but, with the execution of several speculative orders and some export business, the decline was recovered and the close firm.

MONEY

Continues abundant at 4 to 6 per cent.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

Were very strong, the numerous Saving Banks having bought heavily during the past few days. The treasury movement in favor of refunding the 5-20s into the 4½s and 5 per cent new bonds, is creating a sharp demand for first-class railway mortgages on completed roads. Central Pacific was strong. The Union Pacific securities were quiet, to-day, but firm.

STOCKS.

There was very little business doing in the stock market. The tone remains heavy on the entire list. There were only slight fluctuations in the Vanderbilt stock.

QUICKSILVER.

Some speculation is again noticeable in quicksilver, and a clique is at work moving prices up and down every few days.

SHIPMENT OF SPECIE.

The Batavia, for Europe, to-day, took out $21,000 in specie.

THE GOLD MARKET

was exceedingly dull, the price opening at 111⅝, and closing at 111¾.

[To the Associated Press.]

RAILROAD LITIGATION.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—In the case of the Erie Railway Company against the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company and Hudson River & New York Central Railroad, an appeal was argued, to-day, in the Supreme Court, general term, before Judges Bernard and Cardozo, from the order made preventing defendants from influencing travel in favor of the Hudson River & Central to damage the Erie Road. The order was declared non-appealable.

IMMIGRATION.

Richard O'Gorman is re-elected President of the Board of Immigration Commissioners. Aliens arrived here in 1870, 212,170. Since January 1, 1871, to date, 5,734; same time in 1870, 5,500.

THE FENIAN EXILES OVATED.

The Fenian exiles received a splendid ovation in Tammany Hall this afternoon from members of the Tammany Society. Hon. Richard O'Gorman welcomed them in a happy speech. Colonel Burke and O'Donovan Rossa responded appropriately. The procession, comprising Irish societies and some militia regiments, started immediately afterward. The programme was carried out to the letter with the exception of the colored society, who were to be in the procession [illegible] no colored society could be found anywhere in the neighborhood. The procession was a grand one, and the ovation one of which the exiles must always be proud.

MEETING IN AID OF THE SUFFERING FRENCH PEOPLE.

A meeting of the New York Produce Exchange, to take steps for the relief of the suffering population of France, was held this afternoon at Exchange Hall, corner of Pearl street and Broadway. The speaker of the occasion was Rev. Dr. Bellows. His speech was full of pathos and fervid eloquence. There was a large attendance. Mr. Charles H. Marshall occupied the chair, and introduced Mr. Wm. E. Dodge, who read a set of resolutions appropriate to the object of the meeting. A subscription list was then opened, and $5,000 subscribed.

DEATH OF GOVERNEUR WILKINS.

Governeur Wilkins, a prominent member of the Sanitary Commission during the war, has died at the age of 72.

A SERIOUS OBJECTION.

A correspondent of the London News says Motley was recalled because he looked like an Englishman.

RESISTANCE TO TYRANNY.

Property-holders are taking measures to prevent, if possible, the swindling extortions and jobs in the Tammany interest. [illegible]

BRITISH TONNAGE.

From a tabular statement compiled by Joseph Nimmo, of the Bureau of Statistics, it appears that, prior to 1861, the tonnage of American vessels entered at the ports of the United States [illegible] tonnage of British vessels entered at ports of the United States has been double the tonnage of American vessels entered at ports of the British Empire.

Meeting of Commissioners at Albany to Investigate the Cattle Disease.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—The Commissioners appointed by the Governors of this and other States, to investigate the cattle disease now prevailing, met in session in this city. Dr. Thayer [illegible] [illegible]

Boston Items.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—Col. Spooner, landlord of the [illegible]

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Business Transacted at Springfield Yesterday.

Fuller's Railroad Commissioner Bill Passed to Engrossment in the Senate.

The Senate Reporting Bill Receives its Death-Blow in the House.

The West Side Park Bill—New Bills Introduced.

ILLINOIS.

PROGRESS OF WORK IN THE SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 9.—Yesterday afternoon the Senate Railroad Committee met, and agreed unanimously that Woodard's amendment to the Commissioner Bill, giving them charge of inspection of grain, should not be put in there; but should be considered when the Warehouse Bill came up. It will not be many days before that bill, which will, in many respects, conform to the one prepared by the Directors of the Board of Trade, will be submitted to the Senate. A short Freight bill will follow, and then the Railroad Committee will be through its labors, and in about two weeks the Senate will be to a great extent done with what is before it, and will be waiting for the House.

SPRINGFIELD NEWSPAPERS.

Yesterday morning the *Register* had an attack on Root's General Incorporation bill, charging that official reporting was defeated in order that this and other thievish measures might be quietly pushed through. Of course, this is all nonsense, so far as concerns the Incorporation bill, which was published in full in Chicago two weeks ago. The Springfield papers expected to get paid two or three times for publishing these bills, and, being disappointed in that, and not having strength of mind enough to publish them gratis, even after their appearance in Chicago, now begin talking about corruption.

LAKE FRONT BILL.

Senator Woodard will, to-day or to-morrow, put in a bill to repeal the Lake Front bill, which was passed two years ago.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER BILL.

In the Senate, at 10 o'clock, the Railroad Commissioner bill was taken up. Mr. Fuller moved to add, as an amendment to Section 11, the following: "In order to enable said Commissioners effectually to perform their duties, it is hereby made their duty, every six months, to visit each county in the State in which is located a railroad station, and personally inquire into the management of such railroad and warehouse business." It was adopted, together with some small verbal changes. Senator Woodard withdrew his amendment relative to the inspection of grain. Senator Eper suggested that the Senate go into Committee of the Whole on the bill and consider it section by section, but Mr. Fuller thought that they could manage about as well without resorting to committee. Therefore Mr. Epler went on with his amendments, most of them purely verbal. Among other things was an addition to the oath of the Commissioners, requiring them to swear that they had no interest, directly or indirectly, in any corporation. Mr. Fuller raised the point that, as officers, no oath could be prescribed for them, other than the one stated in the Constitution; but Mr. Epler, while admitting the truth of what was claimed, contended that, as these officers, as he understood it, were not constitutional officers, it was well to look upon them merely as agents, appointed for a limited time to gather certain information. During the course of the debate it was stated that the committee would undoubtedly be appointed unanimously, [illegible] would be certain to give the minority a representation. Senator Underwood thought that Railroad Commissioners would have to endure forever, and [illegible] permanent officers. The amendment was not adopted. Another amendment, requiring the Commissioners to give bond and security in sum of $[illegible] for the faithful discharge of their duties, was offered. No money passes through their hands, but it was thought by the Senator from Morgan, that if the bond was given, it could, in case of failure to attend to their duties, be enforced. The amendment was adopted by a pretty decided vote.

Mr. Washburn offered an amendment cutting down the salaries of the Commissioners from $3,000 to $2,500, and followed it with an economical speech, in which he declared that he did not know how the office, no matter how small the salary, [illegible] the salary proposed was disproportionately high, considering what others got here and in other States; and that the people could not stand this sort of thing, to go on thus. He said also the abolition of the Secretary. The people wanted a cutting down, and they should have it in all the offices.

Mr. Fuller regarded the last amendment as nothing but an attempt to kill the bill. The Commissioners had twice a year to examine five thousand miles of road, and they must have some one to take charge of the records. As for salary, he thought $3,000 was low enough for a man to do the thing, to get his money. The sum in the bill was the result of average and common sense in the committee. After a long discussion, the amendment was lost. [illegible] Various amendments were offered to strike out the whole section, to strike out the provision about passes, to strike out the provision prohibiting Commissioners from accepting passes. The last proposition was voted down decidedly, though much was said of the popular objections to officers accepting free passes. [illegible] expected as to whether it was not growing rather a little to order railroads to carry any man or men free of charge, and finally those words were stricken out, and it is understood that the State will bear the traveling expenses of the Commissioners, which, it is estimated, will not be very excessive. Mr. Fuller thought anything about passes had better be put in a general incorporation law, where it could be applied. [illegible] Mr. Bishop then followed with an amendment, disposing of the Commissioners [illegible] He was opposed to an examination of the roads, and thought the Railroad bill was wanted to take care of [illegible] He did not think any bureau to do proper work was needed; and, if created, it would, like other commissions, run into a corrupting ring. Mr. Fuller insisted, in reply, that there was reason for the bill; the laws of previous Legislatures had not been created to enforce the laws, and that was the great feature of the proposed legislation. He spoke for some time with great warmth and energy; and at last the amendment, [illegible] The amendment got three votes, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

BOUNTY FOR USEFUL TREES.

The bill to encourage the planting of useful trees, now giving a bounty of ¼ cent per tree, in counties where the proper authorities approve it, was passed, the constitutional point being decided.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

A discussion as to the advisability of special orders, in which Mr. Tucker opposed them, and others favored, ended in making the Reform School bill the special order for to-morrow.

THE REPORTING BUSINESS AGAIN.

The House again passed on to the reporting question and again decided to let the unclean thing alone. It came up on a question of concurrence in the Senate resolutions, and speeches were made in its favor by Mr. Phillips, who knows no better; Mr. Nelson, who does; Mr. Burley, and a few others. The arguments were the old style ones, that people needed information, that members needed it; and that they must have reports which they could control. There were the usual number of wails about misrepresentation, declarations of personal purity, and denunciations of Chicago papers furnished by editors of Springfield sheets. Messrs. Morrison, of Monroe; Sullivan and Morrison, of Cook; Casey, of Jefferson, and others spoke against the resolution, which was finally lost—yeas, 63; nays, 78. The subject has been so well discussed that few who voted yea did so from ignorance. The majority were, perhaps, governed by sheer obstinacy. Having once, when not well informed, started on the wrong path, they had not knowing their sails take strength enough to cave, and all the men with defective records, against whom charges have been made in the past, of course [illegible] if he is suspected, went head first for it, and will try to keep themselves in it till they were beaten. Every seeker after favor here, every time-server, and hunter after notices in Springfield papers, went for it, but they were not strong enough, and the majority good-naturedly listened to their rhetoric, and then voted them down, and with them the attempt to defraud the Treasury in order to get up bogus reports for the benefit of members who cannot afford to have what they actually say printed. After doing this good work, the House adjourned.

WEST SIDE PARK BILL.

An informal meeting of the West Town members was held this evening, to consider the West Side Park bill. Its general features met with approbation, and they seemed decidedly in favor of carrying the work on, the only question being as to the amount of tax for improvement. Many seemed to feel that five mills was a rather high figure, and would lead to some murmuring from the people, and yet no one suggested any other sum. It was decided to put in the bill to-morrow, with the tax left blank, and let the delegation consider it again. Remarks were made relative to the advisability of making the Commissioners responsible to the Common Council, or some other central head. The union of all parks under one head was said to be impossible. The question of the extension of the boulevard to meet the South Park was barely touched on, Mr. Stamford saying there was no appropriation in the bill to pay for it, and if the benefits assessed did not equal the cost of the land taken, nothing would be done. It is not likely that the tax for improvements will be any lower than 4 mills.

Owing to reception of the Governor and the absence of many members, but little committee work was done to-day. To-morrow several committees leave, and many members are absent on private business.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

The Supreme Court has reversed the decision of the lower court in Hempstead vs. Alton and St. Louis Railroad, and the opinion has been sent to Ottawa.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 9, 1871.

PETITIONS.

The Senate met at 9 o'clock.

Senator BOYD introduced two numerously signed petitions from citizens of Fulton County, calling for a law compelling railroads to fence in their roads, [illegible] before being permitted to exercise the rights of their charter.

Mr. EDSALL introduced a petition, signed by the Supervisors of Lee County, calling for a repeal of the Registry law.

REVISION OF THE STATUTES.

Mr. BOYD reported, for the Judiciary Committee, the chapter of the revision of the statutes made by the Commissioners on Wills, the chapter relative to the descent of property, and the chapter relative to the practice in ejectment. [illegible]

where there are no children, and in all cases where the father acknowledges the child or marries the mother. The only material change in the chapter on ejectments provides for combining proceedings with a common law summons, which, on a copy of the declaration, provided that the property be described in the summons. The answer of the defendant, not guilty, does not put in issue either his right of possession or his right of title, subject to be proved. These chapters were ordered printed, and read a second time.

RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSION BILL.

The special order,—the bill for the Railroad and Warehouse Commission,—was called up, and some verbal amendments made, by common consent.

Mr. WOODARD withdrew his amendment of yesterday providing for the appointment of Grain Inspectors, upon the condition that the same shall be embodied in the bill to be presented by the committee.

Some additional amendments relative to the verbiage of the bill were proposed, and the same discussed at length.

Mr. EPLER proposed an amendment by which an additional oath be imposed and bonds be required, he thinking there were agents, and not constitutional officers of the State.

Mr. UNDERWOOD held that the question of whether they are officers or agents depended upon their term of office. They would be permanently employed by the State, and therefore "no additional oaths should be required" (constitution). The question was decided, and the first part, requiring additional oath, was lost by a considerable vote. The yeas and nays were called on requiring bonds of these Commissioners, resulting—yeas, 20; nays, 15, and the latter part of the amendment was agreed to.

The verbiage of the bill was still further discussed at length, and partially amended.

Mr. WASHBURNE offered an amendment reducing the salaries of the commissioners from $3,000 to $2,500 per annum.

Mr. RICHARDSON moved further to amend by abolishing the office of Secretary.

Mr. FULLER contended that the amendment would do away with the good results of the working of the Commission.

The debate was, by motion, at length cut off, and Mr. WASHBURNE's amendment was lost—yeas, 15; nays, 21.

[illegible] offered an amendment as a compromise.

Mr. HAMILTON offered an amendment to the amendment, which was carried, fixing the salary at $3,000—yeas, 21; nays 18.

[illegible] and the expenses for office furniture were limited to $500.

Mr. DORE moved to strike out Section 5 of the bill, and the Senate adjourned till 2:30 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

RAILROAD COMMISSION BILL CONTINUED.

Mr. Dore's amendment was before the Senate, and the discussion thereon commenced.

Mr. DORE did not think that the State had the right to force the railroad companies to furnish passes, and thought passes would be granted without this provision of the bill.

Mr. LANGLEY was in favor of striking out the section. The section could not be enforced in courts, and should be a matter of courtesy.

Mr. FULLER supported the section, but was not tenacious about the words "free of charge."

Mr. HOLCOMB was in favor of the section as it was. The courtesy of the railroads would embarrass the decisions of the commission.

Mr. FLAGG wanted the section left as it was, except the words "free of charge," which he moved to strike out.

Mr. DORE accepted the amendment in lieu of his.

Mr. HUNTER wanted the whole section stricken out.

Mr. WHITNEY followed in the wake of Holcomb.

Mr. EDSALL offered an amendment, which was lost, that these Commissioners should not be allowed to receive passes, but their traveling expenses should be paid in addition to their salary.

Mr. ALEXANDER read an abstract from the Bible, moralizing, the burthen should not be laid too heavy.

Mr. PEIRCE wanted to know if Jeroboam [illegible] effect on a free pass.

Mr. DORE's amendment to strike out the words "free of charge" was adopted. Yeas, 21; nays, 8.

Mr. BISHOP moved to strike out Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, substituting the words "the Auditor for Commissioners" throughout the bill. [illegible]

[illegible]

The amendment offered by Mr. Bishop was lost—yeas, 5; nays, 40. Messrs. Bishop, Epler, and Starling, voting yeas, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

PLANTING OF USEFUL TREES.

The next special order—the bill to encourage the planting of useful trees—was put upon its passage.

Mr. BOYD made an eloquent speech in the interests of the farmers, saying that the bounty was not large enough.

The bill was passed—yeas, 36; nays, 7.

REFORM SCHOOLS.

The next special order—bill No. 138, providing for Reform Schools for juvenile offenders—was taken up, and made the special order for to-morrow.

QUINCY RAILROAD BOND BILL.

The next special order—the Quincy Railroad Bond bill—was taken up, numerically amended, and ordered to a second reading.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

AMENDMENT TO RULES.

Mr. CUMMINGS offered an amendment to the rules so that the House should meet at 9 a. m. hereafter. Laid over.

RAILROAD FARE.

The Senate bill, for regulating rates of fare on railroads, was taken up, read a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

THE REPORTING BUSINESS.

The Senate resolution for the employment of Hardacre and Hiskox, to make official reports, was taken up.

Mr. PHILLIPS proposed to say a few words, as he was going away. He wanted to get right on the record. He was in favor of the resolution because it had been adopted by a large majority of the wise men of the Senate. Mr. Phillips proceeded to read a speech in which he favored the report, and plunged into the question of stealing. The enterprising shorthand reporter did not steal. Short hand reporters were scarce, and ought to get $10 per day. Mr. Phillips had examined the question, and had discovered no chance to steal. Supervisors could have their proceedings published, so could city councils, and the latter could run a railroad through graveyards. Only Legislatures were one-horse concerns, and limited in their powers, according to the views of the economists of the General Assembly. Mr. Phillips believed the General Assembly could do anything not prohibited by the constitution. The constitution did not prohibit reporting; therefore reporting was right. The Post Office of the House cost as much as reporting; yet the Post Office was not worth much. Mr. Phillips proceeded to draw an argument in favor of reporting from the expenditures of the Governor's household, and, in the course of his argument, proceeded to give his views of animal classification, in which he announced that tadpoles were insects.

Mr. CASEY had, from the beginning, objected to reporting official proceedings. He had done so honestly. He was not to be moved by newspapers on one side or the other. He was here to perform his duty. The Legislature could not draw money from the State Treasury on a joint resolution. The constitution provided that the official journal should be published, and by implication prohibited all other publishing of proceedings. The party to which he belonged was always opposed to unnecessary expenditures; and this, he regarded as unnecessary. It was not the absolute cost of this thing now; it was the precedent set; it was the starting wedge for the perpetration of future frauds. Mr. Carey read extracts from the Auditor's report showing how the last Legislature had squandered thousands of dollars in printing. If the reports were made, the General Assembly would ultimately be obliged to pay for the printing.

Mr. CUMMINGS moved the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Contingent Expenses. He did this, because it was his belief that if the reporting was authorized, the Legislature would be obliged to pay for the printing. Mr. Cummings argued that it would result just as the printing had in the Constitutional Convention. Give Springfield an inch and she would take four miles. The Springfield papers had been besieging the House for a job ever since the Legislature met. Let the Senators beware of these sharks. He had been on the tail of the Printing Committee of the Constitutional Convention, and had seen fraud, collusion, bribery, and every trick in God's world that could be brought to bear by the Springfield ring to rob the State.

Mr. WILSON wanted the resolution adopted, or voted down. He believed the General Assembly had a right to have an official report. It would be economy to have a clear and distinct statement of what was going on.

Mr. MERRITT did not want any printing. But he wanted an official record, not of talk of buncombe, but to show what position the several gentlemen took on the various subjects under consideration. Mr. Merritt was not in favor of opening a leak in the Treasury; but he wanted to be reported when he talked, as well as the members from Jefferson, and when he voted he wanted to have his constituents know how he voted.

Mr. SULLIVAN said the reporters had been coming down in price since the commencement of the session, and a vast sum in margins had been saved by the State by refusing to employ them. The General Assembly had got on so far without reports very well. If they might get on for the remainder of the term just as well. If reporters were employed, the newspapers must be paid. It would come to that ultimately. Mr. Sullivan wanted a square vote on the resolution.

Mr. MORRISON, of Cook, said it was not a question of expense at all. It was a question of constitutional right, and there was no authority granted for the employment of reporters. The clerks of the House were the gentlemen who were to make the reports, and they were all the reports that should be made. They were in capacity. Mr. Morrison did not want the resolution referred; he wanted it voted down. He asked why gentlemen should persist in calling all papers outside of Springfield lies, while the Springfield papers [illegible]

Mr. TULEY was in favor of economy, yet he was in favor of reporting, and believed it to be constitutional.

Mr. CUMMINGS withdrew his motion to refer.

Mr. MORRISON, of Monroe, made a very able argument against the resolution. He believed the resolution was unconstitutional. The proposition to report necessarily involved printing, and it would so be held in any court, and he was not of the position [illegible]

[illegible]

Amend their constitution then; but the constitution authorized no appropriation to be made for the circulation of newspapers. Mr. Morrison objected to the character of the proposed reports. [illegible]

Mr. NELSON had no doubt that the resolution would be carried, and that printers had no right to prevent any bills for printing.

Mr. KING, of Cook, asked if the General Assembly could appropriate money upon a resolution.

Mr. NELSON said the resolution was simply to express the sense of the House. The bill could come up afterward.

Mr. GALLOWAY opposed the resolution.

Mr. BURLEY favored it.

Mr. DIXON demanded the previous question on the adoption of the resolution, and it was lost—yeas, 63; nays, 78—as follows:

YEAS. [list of names illegible]

NAYS. [list of names illegible]

Mr. CASEY moved to reconsider and to lay the motion on the table. Carried.

Adjourned.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATE.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 9.—Bills were introduced amending Chapter 46, general laws of 1869, entitled an act to protect the lands and timber thereon, granted to St. Croix Railroad Company; to amend Section 1, Chapter 166, general laws of 1870, entitled an act for the preservation of game in the counties of Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha, Waukesha, Walworth, Jefferson, Rock, Green, Dane, Lafayette, and Grant; amending Chapter 41, general laws of 1869, entitled an act relating to transcript of Justices' judgments; to enforce the remedy by indictments against corporation, and amending Section 6, Chapter 43, Revised Statutes, entitled of estrays and lost money or goods.

A Senate bill was passed to amend Chapter 119 general laws of 1868, entitled an act to amend Chapter 119 Revised Statutes, entitled of partitions; and Assembly bills were concurred in to amend Section 2, Chapter 139, general laws of 1864, entitled an act to prevent minors from playing billiards and in bowling alleys, and in indulging in intoxicating drinks; requiring the Constitution of the United States and the State to be taught in common schools; consolidating and amending the laws relating to trespassing on State lands, and several other unimportant bills.

A considerable portion of time was spent in Committee of the Whole.

ASSEMBLY.

A petition was presented asking for the passage of a law to protect the wood-growing interest.

Bills were introduced to confer civil and criminal jurisdiction on the County Court of Chippewa County; to amend Chapter 21, general laws of 1869, in relation to the taking of jurors; to repeal Chapter 112, laws of 1869, in relation to Circuit Courts in Polk and Burnett Counties; to amend Chapter 3, general laws of 1869, to provide postage stamps for use of members of the Legislature; to provide that the jury a copy of the charge of a Judge, in all cases when requested by a party to the action; to amend Chapter 131, general laws of 1868, relating to the compensation of County Judges; to amend Section 1, Chapter 54, of the Revised Statutes, entitled of limited partnerships; to amend Section 1, Chapter 77, general laws of 1868, providing for incorporation of Bible and literary societies.

Bill to amend and also to repeal the Registry law were referred to a select committee of five.

Twenty bills were passed, including bills to repeal Chapter 16, Chapter 451, general laws of 1869, relating to State fairs; to amend Section 27, Chapter 18, Revised Statutes, entitled of towns and town officers; to amend Chapter 166, general laws of 1870, relating to the preservation of game in certain counties; to authorize the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad to extend its line to the Mississippi River and to increase capital stock; to amend Chapter 111, Revised Statutes, entitled of county courts, and discussing St. Croix County Court; amending Section 23, Chapter 43, of the general laws of 1869, relating to the assessment of property for taxation and levy of taxes thereon; to amend Section 6, Chapter 16, Revised Statutes, relating to fees of Justices of the Peace; to amend Chapter 10, laws of 1869, requiring a report from [illegible]

The bill to repeal Chapter 86, general laws of [illegible] relating to the county system of government, [illegible]

About three inches of snow fell last evening, and to-night is intensely cold.

INDIANA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 9.—A message was submitted from the Governor in response to a resolution calling for a statement of the amount of money drawn and paid out by him for house rent while acting as Governor. Two hundred copies were ordered printed, and it was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Chairman of the Committee on Swamp Lands returned the bill to distribute to the counties from whence it was collected the swamp land fund now in the State Treasury. [illegible]

A joint resolution was offered directing the disposition to be made of certain Indiana 5 per cent stocks now held by the Treasurer of the United States, to be so cancelled as to prevent their being put into circulation, and to be cancelled and destroyed in the presence of a joint committee of the two houses. [illegible]

The bill to authorize trustees to sell real estate, and to invest the proceeds of the sale for the benefit of their cestui que trust, was passed—yeas, 58; nays, none.

The Senate bills, Nos. 3 and 4, were reported back to the Committee on Fees and Salaries.

A joint resolution in favor of the passage of an act by Congress to extend the jurisdiction of the Lighthouse Board, so as to include the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, and to arrange those rivers into one or more lighthouse districts was passed—yeas, 67; nays none.

A large number of bills were read by their title, and referred to committees.

The House concurrent resolution concerning the removal of the National Capital, requesting the Indiana Representatives to vote against all improvements by the Federal Government at Washington, and all proper means to effect the removal to where it will be more central, etc., was read and agreed to.

The bill amending the gravel road and plank road act was discussed at length and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

A special committee was appointed to whom was referred the bill for the abolishment of Common and Criminal Courts.

HOUSE.

Reports were received from various committees. The report of the committee recommending that the bill providing for the aid of cities to railroads which do not run into them, lay on the table, was concurred in.

The bills fixing time for holding courts in the Seventy-sixth Judicial Circuit, and in the Ninth Circuit, were passed.

The bill to amend the road law, so as to make twenty years' use a public highway, was passed.

The bill providing that the Governor shall appoint a Judge *pro tem* on nine months' disability, to be paid out of salary of the Judge whose place he should fill, was passed.

The bill authorizing subpoenas *duces tecum* in certain cases to be served on officials, and on their bonds, for producing original papers at the trial, was passed.

The bill amending Section 9 of the act incorporating towns, which allows persons having property on streets and alleys to improve such parts of the same, and that they shall be repaid with 50 per cent of their accruing on such property, and their corporation tax, passed.

The bill to provide for the assessment and collection of taxes for municipal purposes on bank stock, and the shares owned by banks doing business in Indiana, passed.

A resolution was passed to limit speeches to ten minutes.

The Senate bill to abolish the Twenty-sixth Criminal Circuit, and transfer its business, passed.

The bill fixing the time for holding courts in the Seventh District passed.

The House bill providing for a general system of common schools in all cities of 10,000 or more inhabitants, for the election of a Board of School Commissioners, for defining their powers and duties, and providing for common school libraries, was passed.

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Feb. 9.—In the Senate, this morning, the Committee on the Insane Asylum submitted an elaborate report, advocating the building of an addition to the present Asylum, [illegible] by the Governor, and also the appointment of a commission of five to locate a second asylum, to be built hereafter. The Senate considered at length the bill establishing a State Board of Health, and finally killed it, by a vote of 19 to 14.

During the afternoon, the House in Committee of the Whole, considered and agreed to a large number of bills.

The House during the morning session had a long debate on the bill for the prevention of empiricism, by making it unlawful for any one to practice medicine in this State, who has not a diploma from some medical society or college. It was finally passed by a vote of 53 to 28.

This afternoon bills were passed amending the charters of Corunna and Owosso, [illegible] the bill repealing the dog tax.

ARKANSAS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 9.—Brooks was declared not duly elected, and ousted by the Legislature, [illegible]

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.—A committee was appointed by the lower House of the Legislature today, to draft resolutions expressive of the sympathy and respect of Missouri for Rossa, [illegible] and to invite the Irish patriots, recently arrived in this country, to visit the State.

[illegible]

The joint resolution providing for calling a convention to revise the State Constitution passed the House, this afternoon, by a vote of 71 to 42. Several Republicans voted aye. [illegible]

DIPLOMATIC.

The Fisheries and Alabama Claims Questions.

Correspondence Between Mr. Fish and Sir Edward Thornton.

A Joint Commission Agreed Upon.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The President sent to the Senate, to-day, a brief message, enclosing the following correspondence:

SIR EDWARD THORNTON TO MR. FISH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1871.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions received from Earl Granville, I have the honor to state that Her Majesty's Government deem it of importance to the good relations which they are ever anxious should exist, and be strengthened, between the United States and Great Britain, that a friendly and complete understanding should be come to between the two Governments as to the extent of the rights which belong to the citizens of the United States and Her Majesty's subjects, respectively, with reference to the fisheries on the coasts of Her Majesty's possessions in North America, and as to any other questions between them which affect the relations of the United States toward those possessions. As the consideration of these matters would, however, involve investigations of a somewhat complicated nature, and as it is very desirable that they should be thoroughly examined, I am directed by Lord Granville to propose to the Government of the United States the appointment of a Joint High Commission, which shall be composed of members to be named by each Government, shall hold its sessions at Washington, and shall treat of and discuss the different questions which have arisen out of the fisheries as well as those which affect the relations of the United States toward Her Majesty's possessions in North America. I am confident that this proposal will be met by your government in the same cordial spirit of friendship which induced Her Majesty's Government to tender it, and I cannot doubt that in that case the result will not fail to contribute to the maintenance of relations between the two countries which the government of the United States, as well as that of Her Majesty, equally have at heart.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, your most obedient servant,

EDWARD THORNTON.

To Hon. HAMILTON FISH, &c.

MR. FISH TO SIR EDWARD THORNTON.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of January 26, in which you inform me that in compliance with instructions from Earl Granville, that Her Majesty's Government deem it of importance to the good relations which they are ever anxious to exist and be strengthened between the United States and Great Britain, that a friendly and complete understanding should be come to between the two governments as to the extent of the rights which belong to the citizens of the United States and Her Majesty's subjects respectively, with reference to the fisheries on the coast of Her Majesty's possessions in North America, and as to any other questions between them which affect the relations of the United States toward those possessions. [illegible] further, that the consideration of those questions would involve investigations of a somewhat complicated nature, and it is desirable that they should be thoroughly examined. You are directed by Lord Granville to propose to the United States a Joint High Commission, which shall be composed of members to be named by each government, shall hold its sessions at Washington, and shall treat of and discuss the mode of settling the different questions which have arisen out of the fisheries, as well as those which affect the relations of the United States toward Her Majesty's possessions in North America. I have laid your note before the President, who instructs me to say that he shares with Her Majesty's Government the appreciation of the importance of a friendly and complete understanding between the two governments with reference to the subjects specially suggested for consideration by the proposed Joint High Commission, and he fully recognizes the friendly spirit which prompted the proposal. The President is, however, of opinion that without the adjustment of a class of questions not alluded to in your note, the proposed High Commission would fail to establish permanent relations and sincere, substantial and lasting friendship between the two governments, which in common with Her Majesty's Government he desires should prevail. He thinks that the removal of the differences which arose during the rebellion in the United States and which have existed since then, growing out of the acts committed by the several vessels which have given rise to the claims generally known as the Alabama Claims, will also be essential to the restoration of cordial and amicable relations between the two governments. He directs me to say, that should Her Majesty's Government accept this view of the matter, and assent, that this subject also may be treated of by the proposed High Commission, and may thus be put in the way of a final and amicable settlement, this Government will, with great pleasure, appoint high commissioners on the part of the United States, to meet those who may be appointed on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, and will spare no efforts to secure, at the earliest practicable moment, a just and amicable arrangement of all questions which now, unfortunately, stand in the way of an entire and abiding friendship between the two nations.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your obedient servant,

HAMILTON FISH.

EDWARD THORNTON, K. C. B.

SIR EDWARD THORNTON TO MR. FISH.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 30th ultimo, and offer you my sincere and cordial thanks for the friendly terms in which you have conveyed the assent of the President to the proposal [illegible] that the removal of the differences which arose during the rebellion in the United States, and which have existed since then, growing out of acts committed by several vessels which have given rise to the claims generally known as the Alabama claims, will be essential to the restoration of cordial and amicable relations between the two governments. I have the honor to inform you that I have submitted to Earl Granville the opinion thus expressed by the President of the United States, the friendliness of which I beg you to assure you I fully appreciate, and I am now authorized by his lordship to state that it would give Her Majesty's government great satisfaction if the claims commonly known by the name of the Alabama claims were submitted to the consideration of the same high commission by which Her Majesty's government have proposed that the questions relating to the British possessions of North America should be discussed, provided that all other claims both of British subjects and citizens of the United States, arising out of acts committed during the recent civil war in this country, be similarly referred to the same commission. The expressions made use of in the name of the President with regard to the Alabama claims, convince Her Majesty's Government that the government of the United States will consider it important that these causes of dispute between the two countries should, if possible, be at the same time, be done away with; and that you will enable me to convey to my government the assent of the President to the addition which they therefore propose to the duties of the commission, and which they cannot but think will tend to make it more certain that its labor will lead to the removal of all differences between the two countries.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, your obedient servant,

EDWARD THORNTON.

Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary, &c.

MR. FISH TO SIR EDWARD THORNTON.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 1st inst., in which you inform me that you are authorized by Earl Granville to state that it would give Her Majesty's Government great satisfaction if the claims commonly known by the name of the "Alabama claims" were submitted to the consideration of the same high commission which Her Majesty's Government have proposed the questions relating to the British possessions in North America should be discussed, provided that all other claims, both of British subjects and citizens of the United States, arising out of acts committed during the recent civil war in this country, are similarly referred to the same commission. I have laid your note before the President, and he has directed me to express the satisfaction with which he has received the intelligence that Earl Granville has authorized you to state that Her Majesty's Government has accepted the views of this government as to the disposition to be made of the so-called "Alabama claims." He also directs me to say, with reference to the remainder of your note, that, if there be other and further claims of British subjects or American citizens growing out of acts committed during the recent war in this country, he assents to the propriety of their reference to the same high commission, but suggests that the High Commissioners shall consider only such claims of this description as may be presented by the governments of the respective claimants, at an early day, to be agreed upon by the Commissioners.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your obedient servant,

HAMILTON FISH.

SIR EDWARD THORNTON, K. C. B.

ILLINOIS.

Central Illinois Horticultural Society.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Feb. 9.—The morning session, second day, of the Central Illinois Horticultural Society, was opened by prayer, President McLain in the chair. Messrs. Murifeldt, Pearson, and Hilliard were appointed a committee on the President's address.

Auditing Committee—Messrs. Hugns, Curtiss, and Pearson.

Mr. Davis, of Decatur, read a paper, "Hints and Suggestions on Raising Fruits." The conclusions arrived at were, that [illegible] In the choice of varieties for family use, look to quantity first, quality second, and beauty last; for profit, look to quantity first, beauty second, and quality last.

[illegible]

Mr. Seedicker said we ought to choose such varieties as were adapted to the soil upon which they were expected to grow.

A large collection of apples on the exhibition tables by Messrs. Butterworth, of Quincy, Judge Olmstead, of Macoupin County, and Davis, of Decatur, [illegible]

[illegible]

THIRD DAY.

After the cold and damp of last night, the sun this morning came out bright and clear. [illegible]

[illegible]

and E. B. Curtiss, Vice Presidents; and Captain Geo. Barber, Secretary.

This afternoon Professor Turner gave a synopsis of his lecture on "Geology" to a very much interested audience. Professor John Cheek, of St. Louis, after the, read a very learned essay on terrestrial radiation. The paper was a masterly one, and, coming in so late, it was not discussed. The usual vote of thanks and complimentary resolutions were passed, and the society adjourned and the pomologists will "Professor" lectures here to-night on "Injun Meal."

Visit to Hospital for Deaf and Dumb—Burglary—Paper Mill Burned.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Feb. 9.—The State Board of Public Charities reached this city this morning, for the special purpose of inspecting the water works recently constructed for the Illinois Hospital for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. After making a thorough examination of the works, the members of the board this afternoon returned to Springfield.

The dwelling of Marvin McLean, of Waverly, in this county, was entered on Tuesday night, and robbed of $1,700.

Yock, Curtis & Co.'s paper mill, at Beardstown, was consumed by fire at an early hour yesterday morning. Loss, $20,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

The visit of the Senate Committee on State Institutions to the State Hospitals here, will be made on Thursday of next week.

Meeting of State Reform School Trustees.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 9.—A meeting of the Trustees of the State Reform School was held here to-day, Hon. S. W. Moulton, President, in the chair. Messrs. Moulton, Reynolds, and Gatlings were chosen an Executive Committee. A settlement was made with the contractor for the erection of the main building, and it was decided to open the school at an early day; also to hold quarterly meetings of the board.

Yesterday we had a heavy and continuous rain storm, but last night the wind changed to the north, and by this morning everything was frozen solid. To-day, clear and cold.

OHIO.

American Bee-Keepers in Council at Cincinnati—The Knights of Pythias—Next Move of the Cincinnati Southern Railroadists.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 9.—The American Bee-Keepers' Convention met this morning with increased numbers, and well-sustained interest. The day was principally consumed in discussing the question pertaining to swarming, the relative merits of hybrids and the pure Italian black bees, and the troubles met by bee-keepers. A proposal was made to present Mr. Langstroth with a proper testimonial in view of his valuable labors with reference to this branch of industry. The proposition to raise $5,000 was seconded by a number of members, and the matter was finally referred to a committee of three—King, Root, and Hamilton. Considerable talking was done on the practicability and desirableness of the manufacture of honey in such County.

The Grand Lodge of Ohio Knights of Pythias closed its session this afternoon, after the installation of the officers. The next meeting will be held at Mansfield, on the second Wednesday in next February. The meeting has been a very fruitful one. A ball was given them in Pike's Hall to-night.

The friends of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, having failed in every attempt to procure a charter from the Kentucky Legislature, are fully determined on asking Congressional action. Advices from Kentucky state that the people in the districts to be benefited, will strongly advocate such course. The bill introduced by Senator Sherman to-day gives the Cincinnati trustees the right of way to build and work the road, and establishes it as a post and military road.

A Young Woman Jumps into the Canal at Cincinnati and is Drowned.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 9.—A case calculated to create much sensation here, has just occurred. A young lady, who gave her name as Mary Hathaway, but supposed to be Gertrude Ross, came to the Cincinnati Hospital on the 25th of January, and soon after was delivered of a child. She had money to pay her way, and requested, in the course of the case, to be removed to a private room, requesting Superintendent Jones to keep the matter quiet. When her friends called her true condition was not disclosed. Her father, a few days ago an aunt called, and, in reply to interrogatories, the attending physician, not knowing of the request of the girl, revealed her situation to them, and discovering surprise, went in to the bed to show the child. [illegible] that it is a safe. To-day, the girl, having sufficiently recovered, desired to leave the hospital, and was permitted to do so, being offered a carriage, but she preferred walking. On leaving the hospital she went directly to Mohawk Bridge, threw herself in the canal, and was drowned.

Murder Trial at Cleveland—Fire.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 9.—The trial of Andrew J. Bander, for the murder of his wife in April last, which has been in progress here during the past two weeks, was concluded to-day, with a verdict of manslaughter.

The blacksmith and machine shops connected with the car works of Whitaker and Phillips, in Cleveland, were partially destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $3,000; covered by insurance.

THE WEST.

The Official Investigation in the Nebraska Legislature—Murders and Thefts by the Indians.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 9.—A Lincoln special says a concurrent resolution, instructing the Attorney General and Treasurer of the State to demand from Governor David Butler the immediate payment of the 5 per cent fund, taken in violation of law, was passed to-day without division. The Legislature adjourned till March 15, to give the committee time to investigate the affairs of the Governor and other State officers, and the Land Commissioners, during the last three years, and to complete the investigation. [illegible]

[illegible] fifty head of cattle were stolen by Indians [illegible] It is supposed the thieves were Indians.

A grand public meeting is in progress here tonight. Speeches are being made by public men of every party, and church dignitaries.

The weather continues cloudy with slight snow falls.

A general court-martial is ordered to convene at Fort D. A. Russell, February 13 next.

A special from Helena, Montana, Jan. 14, gives an account of the killing of J. K. Ross and Charles McKnight near there, on the 11th, by a party of thirty or forty Indians, who brutally murdered them, shot them full of arrows, and cut them horribly with knives.

Deep snows on all the divides in Idaho and Montana.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

Oriental Lodge No. 33, A. F. and A. M.—Special communication this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for work on the F. C. Degree. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. By order of the W. M.
E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

Masonic.

Special Convocations of WASHINGTON CHAPTER No. 43, R. A. M., Friday and Saturday evenings, at 7½ o'clock. Work on M. A. Degree. By order of the M. E. H. P.
JOHN WHIRLEY, Secretary.

PAPER COLLARS.

$18, Less 20 per ct.,

WILL BUY

1,000 of the Best Paper Collars Made,

Square Corners, Cloth Ends, Linen Finish, and Latest Styles.

Send business card for discount on 10,000.

SARATOGA COLLAR CO.,
22 South Water-st., Chicago.

WANTED.

WANTED, TO RENT

A Large Floor with Power.

Address DWIGHT & CO., Manufacturers of Printed Wrapping Paper, 82 Washington-st.

Special Partner

With $25,000 to $30,000

Cash capital wanted in a reliable and well-established business, where a large and profitable trade is done. Inquire of THOMPSON & BISHOP, [illegible]

A HOUSE WANTED.

To buy on South Side, with all modern improvements, worth from $8,000 to $14,000. State terms and location. Address O. FREDERICKS, Tribune office.

FRUIT—SITUATION WANTED.

Having had ten years' experience in handling Green and Dried Fruits, [illegible] Address FRUIT, Tribune office.

EDUCATIONAL.

LAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY.

The Young Gentlemen's Department is [illegible] Apply to IRA W. ALLEN, Principal, Lake Forest, Ill.

DEARBORN SEMINARY,

81 and 83 Wabash-av.

The next Session of this School begins on Monday, Feb. 13, 1871.

HOTELS.

ANDERSON'S EUROPEAN HOTEL

Dearborn-st., Opposite the Post Office.

This house has eighty finely furnished rooms, equal to any in the country, with spring beds, hair mattresses, &c. [illegible]

ROOMS, - - - - $1.00 PER DAY

Exclusively for Gentlemen.

[illegible]

RESTAURANTS.

SCHWEIZER'S RESTAURANT.

COFFEE, TEA, AND CHOCOLATE,

Oysters Fried, Stew, and Stewed.

COLD MEATS, CIDER, AND PASTRY.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

"Must be Sold"

AT

ROSS & GOSSAGE'S

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK,

Offered at prices that will insure immediate sale.

These Goods are first-class, and must be closed out at once.

"Bargains"

IN

All Kinds of Goods.

Cloaks,
Shawls,
Suits,
Silks,
Velvets,
Cloakings,
Underwear,
Linens,
Laces,
Fine Dress Goods,
&c., &c., &c.,

Exceedingly low for prompt Cash,

AT

106 & 108 STATE,

AND

56 and 58 WASHINGTON-ST.

BRICK MACHINE.

UNITED STATES

Brick Machine Comp'y,

Chicago, Ill. F. C. WELLS, President; J. G. LATIMER, Sec. and Treas. [illegible]

This Brick Machine can be seen in operation at the [illegible]

[illegible]

For descriptive circular and further information, address U. S. BRICK MACHINE COMPANY, [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

FIRE INSURANCE.

IMPORTANT

To Merchants

ALFRED JAMES & CO.,

Insurance Agency, 114 LaSalle-st.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9, 1871.

[illegible]

ALFRED JAMES & CO.

We represent the following companies:

Lorillard Fire Ins. Co., of New York.
[illegible] Fire Ins. Co., of New York.
Springfield Fire Ins. Co., of Massachusetts.
Commercial Fire Ins. Co., of Cleveland.
All sound and conservative.

Rates as low as the nature of the risk will permit. Losses at this agency promptly settled and paid by

ALFRED JAMES & CO., Agents.

COAL.

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WILMINGTON COAL,

Screened and Delivered,

$5.50 PER TON.

CHICAGO AND WILMINGTON COAL COMPANY,

No. 2 West Van Buren-st.

A. L. SWEET, Supt.

COAL! COAL!

The best qualities of HARD COAL, of all sizes, for sale by J. L. HATHAWAY, cor. Market and Randolph-sts. Also, BLOSSBURG COAL and WILMINGTON COAL. All Coal delivered promptly and in GOOD ORDER.

BANKING.

THE COMMERCIAL LOAN CO.

SAVINGS BANK,

60 North Clark-st., Cor. of Michigan.

CASH CAPITAL.......$100,000.

[illegible]

NEW BOOKS.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

Satan in Society.

[illegible]

GENTS' WEAR.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

New Store—New Stock.

Comprising specialties not to be found elsewhere, viz:

True Fit Shirts,
Cheviot Shirtings,
Patent Pantaloon Drawers,
Russian Braces,
Laporte's Kid Gloves.

[illegible]

FISK, CLARK & FLAGG,
[illegible] Broadway, N. Y.

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CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

The Great Radical Republican Newspaper of the West.

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ANY ONE WISHING TO ACT AS AGENT WILL BE SUPPLIED WITH POSTER AND SPECIMEN COPIES.

Address TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois.

N. B.—No Publication of this Prospectus will be recognized unless ordered from this office.

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, February 1, 1871.

[illegible]

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

MONEY TO LOAN.

In sums to suit, on Real Estate Security. [illegible] at 9 PER CENT interest and small commission. MAYER & EMERY, No. 41 South Clark-st.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

INMAN LINE

MAIL STEAMERS.

New York, Queenstown, Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

[illegible]

CUNARD LINE.

STEAM FROM NEW YORK

Every Wednesday and Thursday,

QUEENSTOWN, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL, and GLASGOW,

CHINA, MALTA, SCOTIA, SIBERIA, RUSSIA, SAMARIA.

[illegible]

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REMOVAL.

PALMER, FULLER & CO.

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GENERAL NOTICES.

AN OUNCE OF GOLD

[illegible]

$1,000 PER WEEK

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

GROCERIES.

[illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.
Terms of Subscription (payable in advance):
[illegible]
TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1871.

THE TENNESSEE.

The country is beginning to feel a good deal of concern at the non-arrival of the Tennessee, with the San Domingo Commission, at the Bay of Samana. Twenty-four days have now elapsed since she left New York, and, as the Nantucket is waiting at the Bay of Samana to bring the news of her arrival to Havana, whence it would be telegraphed by cable, we should learn the event within a few hours. From five to eight days would be the ordinary time for the voyage, the distance being about 1,450 miles.

The Tennessee is not mentioned in the naval registers of 1868 and 1869, and no definite description of the vessel has been given in connection with the present suspense, save that she had just been undergoing repairs and general reconstruction, including new machinery and boilers, and had made no previous trial trip since these repairs [illegible]. It is said that, if a break in her machinery should oblige her to resort to sail, she might consume the time that has already elapsed in making land. The time is long, however, for such a contingency. The weather during the interval was unfavorable, including the period of our great snow storm, one of the heaviest for many years, and extending all over the United States, from Kansas to Maine, and probably far out over the Atlantic. As yet, however, no reports indicate that this storm was accompanied at sea by more than the usually bad weather of the season.

The Commissioners who sailed on board were the Hon. B. F. Wade, President White, of Cornell University, and Dr. S. G. Howe, of Boston. A number of prominent persons, and well-known newspaper correspondents, accompanied the commission, including a part of our staff of Washington correspondents, and those of several New York papers.

We still hope the terrible apprehension that the vessel has met with serious disaster, or is lost, may be dispelled. There still seems ample ground for hope, and perhaps for confidence. We trust the country may be spared the shock of more disastrous news.

HOW TO TAX FOREIGNERS.

Mr. Henry Carey Baird, of Philadelphia, has issued a pamphlet entitled, "Some of the Fallacies of British Free Trade." It appears that Mr. Baird wrote an article for the Philadelphia *Press*, in September last, on Yale College, inveighing against that institution for that it does use, as a text book, what Mr. Baird is pleased to call "Professor Perry's British-Free-Trade-Revenue-Reform Political Economy," the central and controlling idea of which, says Mr. Baird, is "that all American taxation shall be borne by American producers, while all foreigners shall enter and enjoy the advantages and profits of our markets, and shall be allowed to compete with every class of American producers untaxed and unchallenged."

With this postulate, Mr. Baird proceeds to show the intense folly of Yale College in supporting and maintaining a scientific department, known as the Sheffield School:

"Is this not," he says, "a heartless [illegible] the Sheffield School [illegible] revenue reform which maintains that taxation shall be shouldered by American [illegible], while all foreign traders shall be allowed to go scot free [illegible] with those very taxed Sheffield graduates [illegible]."

Having written his article, he tells us in the pamphlet that he was moved to send a copy of it to Professor Perry, and to avow himself to be the author of it, whereupon certain correspondence ensued. Mr. Baird publishes his own letters to Professor Perry, but regrets that the latter has not taken pains to write a carefully-prepared answer to them suitable for publication. The reason why Professor Perry has not taken the trouble to write such an answer might have been inferred by even a [illegible] than Mr. Baird's, from the following extract from Professor Perry's first letter, as quoted by Mr. Baird:

"Of course, you (Mr. Baird) are aware that to persons entertaining the views of Dr. Woolsey, such an article as yours is utterly devoid of meaning."

When one party to a controversy insinuates so broadly that the other party is an ass, it is not to be expected that the former will take much pains to answer the so-called arguments of the latter. Nor is it usual for the latter to proclaim himself in the character of Dogberry by publishing a pamphlet to show how he has been written down by the former.

Governments are commonly supported by taxes imposed upon their own subjects. The Government of Mississippi was for a short time supported by British subjects, through the process of Mississippi repudiation. Some people have proposed to levy taxes on foreigners for our benefit, by the process of deducting a portion of the interest on the coupons of United States bonds held abroad—that is, repudiating a part of the debt. In this way, it might be possible for us to tax foreigners. But we suppose it is not in this way that Mr. Henry Carey Baird proposes to accomplish the feat. His idea, probably, is that we can so adjust a tariff as to compel the foreign producer to pay a part of the expenses of our government. If this were true, it would be equally practicable for the foreigners to so adjust their tariffs as to compel our producers to pay a part of the expenses of their governments, as they would certainly do if they found us getting the advantage of them—and so things would be exactly even again.

It would be easy to show that import duties can never be made effective to tax the foreign producer of the imported article, although they may exclude him from our market. All but a very small fraction of the money collected by our government under the tariff, is paid by the American consumers of the imported articles. The remaining fraction is paid, not by the foreign producers of the imported articles, but by the foreign consumer of the commodities which we send abroad in exchange for our imports, as is shown by Mr. Mill, in Book v, chapter 4, of his Political Economy, and even this small gain is largely overbalanced by losses when the tariff is protective. It is evidently not this inconsiderable fraction that Mr. Baird refers to when he talks about abolishing the Sheffield Scientific School because Yale College uses Professor Perry's treatise as a text book, and thereby encourages the pernicious idea of allowing foreigners to escape the payment of taxes to support our government. He holds that there is some way given under Heaven among men whereby we can levy contributions upon England, France, Germany, and other countries, in the course of trade, which they cannot levy back upon us. It is this notion, we presume, that Professor Perry tells Mr. Henry Carey Baird would be wholly devoid of meaning to such a person as President Woolsey. But, while it might not convey the meaning intended by its author, it would serve to illustrate to the faculty of Yale College the [illegible] of the Philadelphia [illegible] of the present day in a striking and [illegible] manner.

In reply to Mr. David Dudley Field's [illegible] [remainder of paragraph illegible]

exposure of them, is better than none. Says the *Times*:

"We declare solemnly and positively that if the Bar Association, or any other organization of honest men, would take up the charges made at the bar and on the bench, and in the courts of justice in this city, without fear or favor, and [illegible] [illegible]."

The *Times* affirms that "the large majority of the bar believe at least two of the Judges of the Supreme Court in New York city to be grossly and shamelessly corrupt, and that "fifty of them could furnish proof of this corruption sufficient to support impeachment before an honest Senate." It implies, however, that the lawyers are in too much fear of these Judges to allow their names to be used against them, and that even the Legislature is too thoroughly controlled by Tweed & Co. to convict them if a case were made out.

The corruption in New York is a more troublesome evil to get rid of than the reign of cut-throats in San Francisco. For, if a resort were had to lynch law, the New York mob would be far more powerfully on the side of the corrupt Judges than any other weapon they have at command. It has been steadily growing into a perfectly-organized aristocracy of thieves for twenty-five years. So perfectly is its mode of doing business organized, that we doubt whether it is necessary for any member of the Tammany ring to take a direct bribe in order to enjoy an income of several hundred thousand a year. It is only necessary that each shall generously throw in the way of the others all the fat things that fall in their way, and, as admission into the ring is difficult, all are sure to be served. Still very authentic stories are afloat among the well-informed in New York, which verify the full extent of the statement of the *Times* as to direct, as well as indirect, bribery.

CHORPENNING'S CLAIM.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, Mr. Cessna, the Pennsylvania gentleman who smuggled Mr. Chorpenning's little steal of $443,000 through Congress last summer, rose to a personal explanation anent that subject. The burden of that explanation was, that he (Cessna) never got a cent for all the tricks he had performed for Chorpenning, and that, therefore, he ought not be blamed. Commiserated he must be; but we do not see that the indulgence of that emotion in the breast of Mr. Cessna's constituents or colleagues need debar them from attaching to his action the odium which it deserves. It appears from the record that Messrs. Dawes and Farnsworth both attempted to reply to Mr. Cessna, but were choked off by some objecting member. Unless Mr. Cessna made some points for himself which are not reported, we do not see that any answer to his remarks is needed. An unjust and fraudulent resolution was by him palmed off on the House in a hurry, as being sanctioned by a committee, when it really had no such sanction; thus disguised it passed through the Senate also; and Cessna was responsible for it. This being the case, it avails Mr. Cessna little to stand up and explain that he got nothing for the job—that is entirely a question between himself and Chorpenning. But it appears that the fraud which Mr. Cessna has been perpetrating upon the House of Representatives was one in which that body was so implicated, by its own careless practices, that it cannot well proceed against Mr. Cessna, and has, perhaps, sufficiently apologized to the nation by repealing the joint resolution which embodied the mischief.

We are glad to perceive that the Senate has done itself, also, the credit to pass the resolution of repeal without a dissenting voice. There was also a disposition manifested, particularly on Mr. Ramsey's part, to whitewash the record of the Postmaster General in this affair; but the Senate seemed little disposed for anything except a thorough investigation of the case. As the game stands now, Mr. Chorpenning's chances of retiring to private life with that extra $443,000 are materially diminished since Mr. Dawes' committee took his case in hand.

THE DISAGREEING DOCTORS.

Chemistry is said to be one of the positive sciences. It is so held by all the Positivists of the period—or was until a few days since. When a chemist finishes his examination, and gives, as the result, "$SbCl^3+3(NH^4O,CO^2)=SbO^3+3NH_4Cl+3CO^2$," there is, or ought to be, no more hesitation in accepting it as proved than that twice two is four.

On Tuesday last we published the report of a committee of the Common Council on the subject of artesian well [illegible] in which [illegible] set forth Dr. Blaney's analysis of the water of the several wells. According to the Doctor, the water is of the most sulphurous and carboniferous character, unfit for use, and destructive of any iron with which it may come in contact.

Prof. John E. Siebel, of the Chicago Industrial School, undertakes to demolish this analysis, and that, too, without examining the water. He says:

"Dr. Blaney states that each of the three kinds of artesian well water analyzed by him contains, among other ingredients, certain quantities of sulphuric [illegible] lime (which evidently is intended to mean sulphate of lime) and carbonate of soda, which is a well-known theoretical as well as practical impossibility."

Prof. Siebel adds that "carbonate of soda cannot exist in any water that contains a trace of sulphate of lime." Dr. Blaney's analysis upon this disputed point read thus:

THEORETICAL COMBINATION OF SUBSTANCES.

Substances.	Lake Michigan.	Artesian wells.		
Sulphate of lime	.5141	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carbonate of soda	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

When doctors disagree, the patient may get well; but when chemists disagree, what are the public to believe? Shall we follow Blaney, and insist that sulphate of lime and carbonate of soda may, and do, exist in the proportion of 11½ and 27 grains in the same gallon of water; or must we reject this, and, upon Dr. Siebel's authority, hold that even a "partially well-informed chemist" knows this to be impossible? Can an indisputable analysis, even of the lake water, be had? If chemists go on this way, asserting combinations that are impossible, and proving chemical demonstrations to be flat absurdities, upon whom can we depend? Will some chemist now come forward and prove that sunbeams can be extracted from cucumbers, notwithstanding the long-accepted belief to the contrary? We may add, with some diffidence, that the slight investigation we have been able to make leads us to take the Siebel side of the controversy.

Just at this moment a new chemical agent has been developed. The eminent Dr. Tyndall went from England on a national vessel to Oran, to observe the late eclipse of the sun. The sun, however, taking advantage of certain clouds, refused to be interviewed. The Doctor, on his way home, utilized his trip by filling nineteen bottles of sea water, selected from different localities. These waters were of different colors. Upon his return he experimented and announced the conclusion that, as it is the dust floating in the air which enables the sun to illuminate it, so it is the particles in the sea water which furnish it with colors; and that, without such particles, the sea would be inky. Upon this theory he tested the water furnished to the city of London by the several water companies there. Introducing the beam of light into the water, he showed that the latter was principally mud; in the case of the Lambeth water, the particles were so thick that the spectators were astounded. The revelations he has been able to make by the use of the sunbeam have produced in London an universal demand for a new supply of purer water. Has Dr. Blaney or Dr. Siebel tried the sunbeam?

Professor Siebel assails the accuracy of the committee's report in another particular. The report claims that the large amount of sulphuric acid in the well water is destructive of iron pipes. In the first place he denies that there is any sulphuric acid in the water save what is contained in [illegible] [illegible] to be deposited in the water. On the whole, according to Professor Siebel, the sulphate of lime is not only innocent of all designs against the pipes, but protects the water from the injurious effects of lead.

When the chemists disagree upon the simplest questions of fact, how are the public to decide? Dr. Blaney has had considerable experience in analytical chemistry; and so great was the confidence felt in his ability that, some years ago, a wife poisoner, upon reading Blaney's analysis of the victim's stomach, immediately hanged himself. We appeal to the chemical fraternity, as friends of temperance, to unite upon a satisfactory analysis of the water, and not leave the people so perplexed by these conflicting reports that the use of water may be abandoned. Between Blaney and Siebel and the Common Council, there is a danger that the public may lose all confidence in water, and what then?

Stebbins as a Weaver.

To whomsoever the chief credit of saving the country during the critical hours of the rebellion may belong—whether to Lincoln in the Chair of State, Stanton in the Cabinet, Grant in the Wilderness, Sherman on his march to the sea, Thomas at Nashville, Farragut at New Orleans, or Butler at Fort Fisher—nothing is more evident than that the destinies of the nation are now guided by the efforts of one great political economist. We hardly need add that we allude to Stebbins. Stebbins the staunch, Stebbins the strategic, Stebbins the statesmanlike. Stebbins is the man of the hour. Stebbins is the "reliable contraband," the guide for this trying period.

And who is Stebbins? may be asked at this juncture by some person whom ignorance has blinded or British gold corrupted. To this wretched class we are obliged to explain, that we refer to Giles B. Stebbins, care of E. B. Ward, Detroit, Mich., whom the nation delights to hail by his simple patronymic, Stebbins—just as we say Cicero, and not M. T. Cicero; Cæsar, and not J. Cæsar; Xerxes, and not What's-his-name Xerxes. So we say simple Stebbins, although the Detroit directory and the pay-roll of E. B. Ward may say Giles B. Stebbins, or Stebbins, Giles B.

Stebbins has been in Chicago. His business is to warn the people against British gold and pauper labor; to elevate the dignity of the latter; in short, to promulgate generally the principles of E. B. Ward, which are to protect E. B. Ward's financial interests, by requiring the people to pay him two prices for iron. The statesmanship of Stebbins consists in his discovery or adoption of this wonderful theory; his courage in standing up for fifty or sixty famishing ironmongers, against the popular sentiment of the whole country; and his strategy as shown in his mode of doing battle.

Stebbins' *modus operandi* is as follows: He first selects a meeting which is either very small and weak, and officered by greenhorns, or else composed of men whose interest, real or fancied, lies in his direction. He then proceeds to capture that meeting. First Stebbins throws out stave resolutions by way of skirmishers. Then he advances with a severe and sweeping speech, delivered in a harsh, nasal tone, under which the bravest meeting will quail within an hour. Stebbins then offers half a dozen resolutions at long range, and presently charges with a fresh speech, which usually so demoralizes the enemy that he is forced to surrender unconditionally. The field won, Stebbins dictates terms to the vanquished. The cartel usually recites that

"WHEREAS, ——domestic industry——competition with pauper labor——ruinous——British gold——etc.; and

"WHEREAS, ——farmers' interests——home markets——diversity of industry——etc.; therefore,

"*Resolved*, [See Morrill tariff for particulars.]"

A resolution introduced in the Tremont House meeting by Stebbins, and reported favorably by Stebbins, appointed Stebbins to go around at his own expense and harangue the Legislatures of the various States in favor of appointing a Professor of Weaving in each of the colleges of the Northwest. It is obvious that this is a mere pretext to imply that Stebbins is somehow the representative of the wool-gathering fraternity, and not the clerk of E. B. Ward, who wants the tariff on iron kept up, and the devil may take the rest. We doubt whether Stebbins succeeds in pulling his wool over the eyes of many legislators in this or any other State.

Milwaukee is not pleased with her promised new connection with Chicago. The *Sentinel*, treating of the subject, warns the people of that city against allowing a repetition of the dread history of 1858, when "from sheer carelessness on the part of our business men, a company, at that time nearly, if not quite bankrupt, was allowed to run a road from north to south through the richest portion of our State, and carry by our doors the manufactured wealth of the Lower Fox River, and the agricultural wealth of the finest portion of our State." The *Sentinel* accordingly urges its fellow-citizens to exert every energy toward the building of roads to bring traffic into Milwaukee, instead of through and around it, as the proposed line will probably do. It asks concerning the "Wisconsin Union" and "Northern Illinois" enterprises:

"Do we want such a line? Will not the Milwaukee & St. Paul, which has already done so much for us, better subserve our interests by pushing roads north and northwest, instead of making a clean cut to Chicago for whatever trade we might get from the north by the completion of roads already projected?"

We should state, by the way, that the St. Paul interest is better off, relative to franchise, [illegible] few days ago. The [illegible] than was represented [illegible] Union Company, as amended [illegible] the Wisconsin, allows the St. Paul Company, who now control the charter, to build a track from any point on the St. Paul line, in Milwaukee, Walworth, or Rock County, to *any point* on the State boundary line of Illinois.

Senator Howard, of Michigan, has reported, from the Military Committee, a bill to pay Miss Anna Ella Carroll, of Maryland, $5,000 for advising the War Department, in 1861, to send an expedition up the Tennessee River, instead of down the Mississippi, and for various patriotic exhortations made by her during the war. The committee, in their report, state that, "from the high social position of this lady, and her established ability as a writer and thinker, she was prepared at the inception of the rebellion to exercise a strong influence in behalf of liberty and union." The substance of the report is that the lady is entitled to be paid for presenting her views upon the war to the government and the public. If such services are to be paid in this case, why not in others? Miss Carroll was not employed either as a strategist or as an orator. Her patriotism induced her to espouse the Union side, and to write her opinions and have them printed. No one suspected her of doing so in expectation of pecuniary reward. If she is to be paid for such services, why not others? We have a gentleman in this State, Professor Amasa McCoy, who made patriotic speeches in a dozen or more States, to arouse the patriotism of the people. Like thousands of others, he pointed out how the war ought to be carried on, and how victory could be achieved. Why pay Miss Carroll and overlook McCoy?

The Agent of the Western Associated Press labors with zeal and ability to insure not only prompt, but impartial, reports of events and developments of the day. It is plain, however, that at Washington there is call for some special scrutiny about this time. The regular press despatches from the capital are obtained from the New York Associated Press, and it so happened that, through that agency, the world heard but one side—and that, unfortunately, the wrong side—of the Chorpenning case, and of the difficulty between Secretary Boutwell and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. We are treated, for instance, to two statements from Mr. Creswell conveying his explanation of the Chorpenning grab, but next to nothing concerning the actual facts of the case as they were developed by the Committee of Ways and Means. So we hear what is said on the streets against Commissioner Pleasanton, but no street rumors and comments unfavorable to Secretary Boutwell. The readers of THE TRIBUNE have been informed more fairly concerning those matters, through the energy of our special telegraphic bureau in Washington; but other Western papers have not been equally fortunate. Their interests should be looked after a little, and certain faults corrected, or certain reporters dismissed.

The Hon. Gideon Welles, ex-Secretary of the Navy, is proving himself the equal in literary controversy of the various persons who have undertaken to grapple with him. One of his latest achievements is the puncture of one of Thurlow Weed's auto-biographical glorifications. Weed wrote that he visited Mr. Lincoln at Springfield, after the election in 1860, and earnestly advised him to appoint William Cost Johnson, of Maryland, Secretary of the Navy, and that Mr. Lincoln partly promised to do so, but did not. Mr. Welles knocks this story into a cocked hat by showing that William Cost Johnson died in April, 1860, nearly a year before Weed claims that Lincoln promised to make him Secretary of the Navy.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

There are 1,[illegible] log school-houses now in use in the State.

—As one of the freight trains on the St. Louis, Belleville & Southern Illinois Railroad was moving from the outskirts of West Belleville, going west, a few nights ago, the engineer discovered something lying on the track a short distance ahead, but which, owing to the darkness, he could not [illegible] [illegible] living infant, not over two or three days old, closely wrapped in a shawl or blanket. It had been left there, as is supposed, by some inhuman mother. The little foundling was properly cared for by the employes of the train.

IOWA.

There are [illegible] inmates of [illegible] Asylum this week.

—"Aunt Becky," the noted nurse of the Ninth Corps, Army of the Potomac, is now Mrs. Young, and lives in Des Moines.

INDIANA.

A young lady in Terre Haute recently swapped her engagement ring for a new bonnet.

—The museum of Asbury University was entered a few nights ago, and the human skeleton taken therefrom and hung up in a tree in the campus.

—The seal of the city of Lafayette is now in the hands of the Sheriff, having been levied on by a citizen to satisfy a judgment for damages to his property.

MISSOURI.

On Sunday last, in the town of Ridgely, about fifteen miles southwest of Plattsburg, a stranger made his appearance, and, after going into a saloon and drinking heavily, came out and commenced firing a loaded revolver indiscriminately. After discharging several shots, he took deliberate aim at a gentleman by the name of Brown, a citizen of Ridgely, whom he shot in the neck. Brown died on Monday morning. The villain immediately tried to escape, but was pursued by a number of persons, and before he could be captured was shot three or four times, and, it is supposed, mortally wounded.

NEBRASKA.

Mr. Rosewater, of the Legislature of Nebraska, has introduced a bill forbidding any person to practice medicine in that State without a license from the County Commissioners.

—Bishop Clarkson, of Nebraska, reports that, of the 70,000 Indians in the bounds of his diocese, 15,000 attend religious services. He thinks the effort for their civilization has been a grand success.

OHIO.

A bill has been introduced in the Ohio Legislature to limit the charges for seats or berths in sleeping or dining-room cars.

—A newspaper in Hamilton says the most pressing want of that city is an observatory for "scientific study of the sidereal heavens," and it thinks the best plan is to purchase the smoke stack of Peter Schwab's distillery, "which is cheap at $500,000. The only question is, will Peter sell?"

THE TERRITORIES.

A Mormon Sabine has refused to bury the child of a reformed Mormon at Salt Lake.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is stated that there are 75,000 Jews in New York city.

—Boston's police force numbers 500 men, and cost $[illegible]00,000 last year. They made 2[illegible] arrests during the year, including 5,600 women, and 4,564 minors.

—A local reporter in Boston describes a street as "overrun with dead dogs."

—A fond father in Vermont offers his farm to any man who will marry his daughter.

—A correspondent of the *Echo*, at Versailles, says he saw six German officers take more than one hundred and fifty-two glasses of beer at a sitting, which is but a trifle over twenty-five a head.

—The moss business in Florida is becoming profitable. The article is procured in the forests, cured, packed, and forwarded to the North.

—Lake Champlain at present is one unbroken sheet of ice, which extends as far as the eye can reach, this being the fourteenth time the phenomenon has been seen during the last fifty-five years.

—At a recent Connecticut funeral, the carriages lost the way, not being able to keep up with the hearse.

—It is stated that in the fifty years of its existence, 518 women have sought the benefit of the Home of the Penitent Female's Refuge Society of Boston, most of whom have turned from the error of their ways.

—At a popular dancing school in New York are four deaf and dumb persons, who are learning to dance. They are unable to hear the music, yet by some sort of inspiration their feet beat in unison with the music, and they keep most excellent time.

—A fish twenty feet long and some six feet in girth inhabits the Upper Blue Lake, in Lake County, Nev.; and the Indians will not fish therein, believing that the sight of the monster would be a warrant of death to them.

—Neuralgia is the fashionable epidemic for which smoking is prescribed, and it has led to the introduction of cigarettes for ladies at a few of the "upper ten" dinners.

—It is proposed in the Massachusetts Legislature to prohibit divorced persons from marrying again within three years after being "put asunder."

—The site of the Spotswood Hotel, in Richmond, Va., has been sold for $30,000, and it is said that a new hotel will be erected upon it by a joint-stock company.

—There is a man in Mason, New Hampshire, who hasn't lived in his house since his wife died there, ten years ago. The furniture remains unmoved and undusted. He boards out where they will keep him for $2 a week.

—A terrible cold reigns in Switzerland this winter. The Lake of Constance is covered with thick ice, an event that has not taken place since 1830.

—A Grand Isle, Vermont, man, who migrated to Minnesota 17 years ago, recently reappeared in that town, wearing the identical old white "plug" hat, of distressing proportions, that he had at the time of his disappearance. He was recognized at once.

—Two weeks since, in Jersey City, a young lawyer was arrested and found to be insane from continued hunger. He is a man of talent, and has many friends, some of whom are very influential. None of them had the remotest idea of his real condition, but supposed he was "getting along." On his partial recovery he stated that he had not tasted food for more than four days.

—As the ground in Maryland is covered with snow, the birds are deprived of their usual means of obtaining food, and seem to be in a starving condition. The partridges, crows and hawks seem to be most seriously distressed, and the hawks, much tamer than usual, congregate boldly around the barnyards for food.

—A prominent surgeon of Berlin states that a new disease has broken out among the French prisoners held in that city. It consists of a terrible swelling of the head and the gathering of pus in the ears and the cavities of the nose, and is very painful and dangerous. It is of a most contagious character, and is supposed to have been caused by the great fatigue they had to undergo, and by the entire change of diet. More than forty patients were suffering of this horrible malady in one hospital.

—The deepest sea sounding ever made was in the northern extremity of the Bay of Biscay last year. The depth was 2,[illegible] fathoms—nearly three miles. So practiced was the hand of the officer who made the sounding, that the shock of the arrest of the weight at the bottom was distinctly felt by him. The sinkers on the apparatus used weighed 300 pounds, and the time occupied by the descent was 28 minutes and 40 seconds.

—Quite recently a minister of the Gospel, residing in Burnham, Me., proposing to hold sectional services in the neighboring town of Brooks, applied to the proper officials for a pass over the newly-constructed Belfast & Moosehead Lake Railroad. To this application, the Boston *Journal* says, the President of the road made response, that while the company was disposed to lend all possible aid toward the advancement of the Gospel, it especially recognized the need of regenerating influences in the field of proposed labor at Brooks, inasmuch as that town had repudiated its subscription to the road. He therefore enclosed the pass, trusting the prayers and exhortations of the gentleman might be efficacious to that end.

—The following is from the *Diamond Field* (South Africa) of the 27th of October: "A capital story has just been brought in. A sweet-looking Koranna girl went out on the Paiel side, dipping up from the claim of a party in a bucket, and going down to the river and washing it for her own advantage. There was only one white man in charge of the party, and he a smart young Englishman. He was too gallant to drive away a girl, although she did not belong to his own fair race. He allowed the girl to go on taking up ground from the surface and washing it. At last she threw her hands about, and laughed heartily. Our friend the Englishman rushed over to see what the matter was, when he found that she had picked up a diamond, and a beauty, too. The gentleman did the proper thing; he made her an offer on the spot. He is of first-rate family, and vows that he will introduce his wife to his family as an African Princess of great distinction."

PERSONAL.

An Oregon paper describes a fierce murder, and adds calmly: "The perpetrator of the deed is supposed to be Jack Kanim, who is noted for little tricks of this kind."

—The Rev. W. H. H. Murray has accepted an invitation to write and deliver a lecture on woman's rights, in Boston, at an early day.

—It is rumored that the Duke of Edinburgh, on his return home, will wed a lady not of blood royal, but surpassingly beautiful and very wealthy.

—Report hath it that General Beauregard intends to make Paris his permanent place of residence as soon as the condition of France is settled.

—The ease with which titles are obtained in Europe is shown by the fact that Stultz, the fashionable London tailor, was made a Baron by the Grand Duke of Baden for endowing a hospital in Carlsruhe.

—Prince Napoleon has sold his magnificent villa at Prangins to an Englishman for half a million of francs. It cost him three times as much.

—Major Zagonyi, who led the famous charge of Fremont's body-guard at Springfield, Mo., the first year of the war, is said to be keeping a cigar shop in Pesth, Hungary.

—General Manteuffel bears quite a striking likeness to General Fremont, and, before the war, was often mistaken for him by Americans traveling on the continent.

—In all New York city, with its roughs and reckless fellows, it is hard to find anyone to be hangman for Jerry Thomas, whose execution is set for the 17th inst. The fee of $100 and the hanged man's clothes don't seem attraction enough.

—Coffin, the defaulting Treasurer of the New Bedford Savings Bank, is said to be employed in a lucrative position in a distant land, known only to his intimate friends, who paid his passage out of the country.

—The Rev. Robert McWilliams, of Harrisburg, Pa., lost his wife and three children last week, the children of scarlet fever, and the wife of a broken heart.

—Sister Stanislaus, for nearly sixty years a member of the order of Carmelite nuns, died on Friday, in Baltimore.

—Father Hecker's brother John, who maintains at his own expense the Madison Street Episcopal Chapel, New York, is organizing a new mission school in Rutgers street, in which he proposes that all the poor children from the highways, garrets, and cellars shall be gathered, educated, fed and clothed, and directed in the right way.

—It is reported that Count Moltke intends re-marrying after the close of the war. Miss Von Vincke-Altenhorst is named as the future Countess. The General lost his first wife nine years ago, and is childless.

—Since the war, Mr. David Clark, of Hartford, the patron of the colored cadet at West Point, has contributed more than $60,000 to promote education at the South.

—A man by the name of Shaw recently froze one of his great toes, at Bristol, Mass., and it giving him considerable pain and trouble, he sought relief by cutting it off with a chisel. The remedy proved worse than the disease, and he was obliged to consult a "regular" practitioner to find out how he could get rid of the pain and inflammation.

—A robber, having broken into the house of a Mr. Garnett, Oregon Hill, Richmond, Va., one evening last week, was going off with an armful of plunder when he was unexpectedly seized by Mrs. Garnett. The robber, finding that she was rather a troublesome customer to get rid of, threw a quantity of red pepper into her eyes, and, dislocating one of the lady's wrists, succeeded in escaping out of a window.

—Since his residence at Wilhelmshohe the Emperor Napoleon has twice driven into Cassel to pay visits to Bazaine—one a visit of congratulation upon the birth of an heir to the Marshal. This event, on the 24th of December, was hailed with great satisfaction, as the only other son of the Marshal had died some time since.

—Mrs. Jane P. Thurston, of Portland, is a monomaniac, who believes that she owns the State of Maine, although she is said to talk rationally upon all other topics. The other day there was a hearing before a legislative committee on the application of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company for a charter to extend their road from South Berwick to Portland, which was earnestly opposed by the Portland, Saco & Portsmouth Railroad Company. Mrs. Thurston went to Augusta, attended the meeting of the committee, and offered to settle the quarrel by selling the State of Maine to the Boston & Maine Railroad Company, which would give the company a right to extend their line anywhere in the State.

—There was a shameful scene on the bench of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, at Washington, on Saturday last. Judge Carter delivered an opinion on the Farragut bounty case, after which Judge Wylie expressed dissent from some portions of the opinion, whereon Judge Carter arose with great excitement, declared that Judge Wylie had agreed with his opinion in the consultation room, and proceeded to speak in disrespectful terms of Judge Wylie, who arose, and, with dignity, said he would retire from a bench where he was subject to insult. Judge Carter was proceeding with his rude language, when his associates on the bench interfered and persuaded him to silence.

—A Versailles letter says: "General von Moltke was appealed to by some gentleman in society the other evening to settle some disputed point in connection with the history of the American civil war. 'I know nothing about the American civil war,' was the quiet reply, at which more than one in the room expressed surprise. 'No,' said the great strategist, 'I have purposely kept myself in ignorance upon that subject, because there was nothing to be learned from it. War is a science, and any record of the mere scrambling of two [illegible] can only produce confusion in the mind.'"

—The Supreme Court in New York city has finally dismissed all the actions brought by the alleged collateral relatives of Madame Jumel—Champlin, Bowen, and others; and have also defeated the attempt of the Joneses, who claim to be nephews, to set aside the conveyance made by them, for a small consideration, to Mr. Chase, the party now in possession of the estate. All the collaterals being thus disposed of, the contest for Madame's millions has narrowed down to an encounter between Mr. Chase and Madame Jumel's alleged son, George W. Bowen, of Providence.

—The Hon. Isaac Ellmaker Hiester, a well-known politician of Pennsylvania, and a distinguished member of the Lancaster bar, died on the 6th inst. Speaking of him, the Philadelphia *Press* says:

"He was a member of one of the oldest families in the State, and one that has contributed many eminent men, at different times, to the State's history. His father was Hon. William Hiester—afterward changed to Heister—who was an active politician, and a leader of the anti-Masonic party of this State, a member of the convention to revise the constitution of Pennsylvania, a member of Congress from Lancaster from 1831 to 1837, and who died October 14, 1853, in the sixty-second year of his age. Some half dozen members of the families, dating back to General Daniel Hiester, have occupied seats in Congress, and nearly always from Berks or Lancaster counties. Colonel Daniel Hiester, of whom Hon. Isaac E. Hiester was a grand nephew, was born in Berks County, and after having held many important State offices, sat in the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Congresses from Pennsylvania, and in the Seventh and Eighth from Maryland, to which State he had removed. It was while in attendance upon the Eighth that he died in Washington, in 1804, aged 62.

"The subject of this sketch, Hon. I. E. Hiester, was born in the village of New Holland, Lancaster County, May, 1824. In 1853, when 29 years of age, he was elected to Congress, and served from 1853 to 1855. During the debate on the Kansas-Nebraska bill Mr. Hiester expressed opinions upon the slavery question not in harmony with those of the constituency which had elected him, and although he received the nomination of his party at the expiration of his term, he was defeated. In 1856 he accepted the nomination of the Democratic party for Congress, but his popularity was not sufficient to overcome the immense Republican majority. He was more than once solicited to become a Democratic candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and might easily have been nominated, but he steadily declined. He was elected a Delegate-at-Large to the National Democratic Convention of 1868, and was distinguished as one of those who most strongly opposed the reactionary tendencies of that body, being in full sympathy with the younger and more liberal men of the party. At that convention Mr. Hiester was chosen to represent the State of Pennsylvania in the Democratic National Executive Committee."

POLITICAL.

General Reynolds, the District Commander of Texas, who has been elected to the United States Senate, will not, according to the precedent established in that body, be permitted to take his seat. Mr. Hamilton, the sitting Senator, whose short term expires on the 4th of March, was elected also for the long term, which commences on that day. This is precisely the Florida case, where the Legislature deemed it proper to elect a successor to Mr. Gilbert, after it had elected him once to fill the short and long terms. The Senate decided that his credentials for the long term were just as good as those for the short term, and that the subsequent election by the Florida Legislature was invalid.

—South Carolina politicians could give a few lessons in a way that are rare to the New York managers, if the investigation of the manner in which the election was conducted in the Second South Carolina District is any test. Forty or fifty reputable witnesses testified that they prepared ballots with the name C. C. Bowen, for Congress, and marked the ballots in a manner to enable them to be recognized. The ballots were preserved, as provided by law, and in every case were changed, by the substitution of the name of R. C. De Large for that of Bowen. The inspectors know a cheaper way than to buy repeaters.

The Broken Atlantic Cables.

The London *Daily News* has the following in an article on the rupture of the two Atlantic cables—the closing sentences conveying a hint as to the profit of working only one line:

Submarine telegraphy is a progressive art; and when the two first Atlantic lines were made, an enormously thick shore-end, to resist the breakers and surf, and a type of cable fitted for lying in the motionless waters of the more or less deep sea, were held to be sufficient elements in the quality and strength of the cables laid down. When it was proved by experiments that the motion of the sea, instead of ceasing at 30 or 40 fathoms' depth, frequently extending to a depth of 200 fathoms, electric cables were made of graduated degrees of strength, in proportion to the influence against which it was held they would have to contend. Thus the long line between Brest and America was made up of five or six different types of cable; and that which runs between Suez and Bombay is also of half a dozen kinds, including what is termed "intermediate cable," spanning the distance between the shore end and the deep-sea portions.

The stouter and stronger the submarine cable is, the more it costs; and we presume that, so long as the Anglo-American cables were in work, and while one of the two could be kept idle without injury to the traffic, their owners shrank, naturally enough, from an outlay which would be certainly considerable, and possibly needless. Now that both are lying idle, the necessity for providing a positive remedy for these very commonplace disasters is, we believe, admitted; and the repair of the two cables will be probably followed by a substitution of a much stronger connecting link between the Newfoundland shore end and the waters which are too deep for the fishing boats to anchor or dredge—in other words, for from one hundred to one hundred and twenty miles from Heart's Content.

At present the whole of the telegraphic communication between this country and America is carried through the French Atlantic cable, rather more messages coming from the United States than are sent thither. As the company, acting with prudential foresight, raised its tariff soon after the failure of the two Anglo-American cables, the gross receipts for telegraphing to and from America are absolutely higher than before the accidents, while the vague stories which find publicity concerning the enormously increased battery power rendered necessary by the augmented work falling on one line are, of course, untrue. The battery power by which a cable is worked has not to be increased because of the number of messages flashed through it, and the French Atlantic cable has been fully equal to the demands upon it. In virtue of certain commercial arrangements, of which the Anglo-American Company is reaping the advantage now, the earnings of the one cable are shared among the owners of all three.

An Important Railroad Enterprise.

For more than two years past a company, composed principally of English capitalists, has been engaged in the construction of a railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans, in the State of Honduras. It is to run from the Bay of Fonseca, on the Pacific side, to the town of Frajido, on the Bay of Honduras. A gentleman of New York, of much intelligence and practical powers of observation, who has spent considerable time in that country, and has explored a large portion of the region to be traversed by the railroad, and made a particular examination of its resources and the extent of business which it is likely to create and develop, has furnished the Albany *Argus* some interesting information on the subject.

The route of the road is upwards of 300 miles west of the Panama Railroad, and will shorten the distance from Europe to the Pacific coast at least seven hundred miles, and pass through a country free from those terrible miasmatic influences that have rendered the Isthmus so fatal to human life, it seems probable that this road will prove an important auxiliary to the commerce of that region. The business of the Central American republics is steadily growing, and, as the trade of the country was formerly monopolized by England, France, and Germany, the movement of European capitalists to maintain a foothold there is a natural one.

The road passes through a fine, productive agricultural country, yielding coffee, indigo, sugar, [illegible] and probably cotton, [illegible] tropical fruits in great abundance. It will open a rich mining region in a mountain range called Sierra Sulaco, near where it ends. A short distance from there is another range, known as the Sierra Mescoe, and the road here strikes the headwaters of the Choluteca River, touching its mouth a few miles west of Nicaragua.

When the Southern Pacific Railroad is finished business men in New Orleans and the Gulf States will turn their attention to a connection with Central America, by means of the railroad system of Mexico. That country, long in a state of paralysis by means of its internal distraction, might thus receive an impetus that would render it one of the most productive and prosperous on the globe. It abounds in all elements of national wealth, and their development is easily feasible to activity and enterprise, under enlightened and stable government.

BERLIN.

The King's Formal Acceptance of the Imperial Title.

Relations of Prussia and Austria.

Candidates for the New Reichstag.

Killed and Wounded of the War.

French Prisoners at Wittenberg.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

BERLIN, Jan. 19.

Yesterday was read in the Prussian House of Representatives the address of the King accepting the imperial title; and a few hours afterward it was published in the streets. Last evening there was an illumination in the Linden and a few other streets, and to-day the houses and public buildings are adorned with flags. The Queen has been receiving distinguished visitors and congratulations nearly all day, and there seems to be an attempt at a celebration generally. Yet the people have been so long familiar with the matter that the commonplace declarations of the King furnishes them with nothing new. Besides, all that is real in the new empire entered into effect on the 1st of January—the power before the title—so that the present step is of no actual importance. Unfortunately, too, an unfavorable time has been chosen for the proclamation, since just now there is going on in the Bavarian Chamber a hot discussion over their relations to the German Empire, which may even defeat the union of Germany for a while. Also, there has been, till within the last few moments, great anxiety over the situation in the Vosges, where the troops of Werder have been compelled to recede for several days before Bourbaki, who, it has been thought, might succeed in breaking off the communications of the forces at Paris from their home supplies, and possibly open the way for an attack on South Germany; so that the people have not been in the best mood to enjoy a jubilee. Just now, however, the news arrives that Bourbaki has been compelled by the resistance of Werder to give up his design of breaking through to Belfort, and is already in full retreat. The 18th day of January has been chosen for the proclamation of the German Empire, as being the Coronation Day of Prussia.

In Vienna, also, there is now going on the debate over the budget of the Foreign Ministry, which raises no little interest here, because the relations of Austria with Prussia are being well ventilated. Several of the speakers warn the government to look around well before they form an alliance with Prussia; that when any power makes an alliance it should consider chiefly with whom it makes it; whereas at this point is now likely to be altogether disregarded, so anxious are the Austrians for an alliance. Frequent occasion is taken in these discussions to deprecate the destruction by this war of the Pentarchy which has heretofore existed in Europe; and the whole prosecution of the war since the battle of Sedan is generally condemned. Chancellor Beust thinks that the chief duty of Austria is the preservation of her freedom, in which she has made so much progress of late, and regrets that the Austrians are so slow to recognize this. Other nations, he says, think better of Austria than Austria herself. As to the result of the present war, he says: "We do not envy our neighbors their victory. We have no prisoners and wounded. The blessings of peace are becoming every day richer, and the constitution was never so strong as now." There is much talk here about the friendly negotiations between Beust and Bismarck, as having their ground in the efforts of the Jesuits to bring the two empires into an alliance for the protection of the Pope's interests in Italy. This talk is not, indeed, in the best informed circles, yet it serves to excite the people in both countries; and, in the Vienna discussion of yesterday, several of the liberal members urged the House to beware of another "holy alliance." Beust has frequently of late expressed his regret at the necessity of renouncing the Concordat. Here in Prussia, too, the Ultramontane party is becoming very bold. Not only has the Archbishop of Cologne suspended the Catholic professors of the University of Bonn who refused to subscribe to the dogma of infallibility, but on the Cultus-Ministry's protesting against this as a transcending of the Church's power in matters that can only be acted on with the consent of the State, the Catholics now demand a separate Cultus Minister for themselves. The Minister having charge of religious schools, &c., has heretofore, at least of late years, been required to be not Protestant or Catholic, but without party in this respect. This, however, does not satisfy the Catholics any longer, and it is hard to see where the present difficulties will end.

The election for the new Reichstag is expected to take place about the middle of February, though it may be postponed from time to time, according to the will of the Ministry. The parties are beginning to organize themselves for the campaign, though feebly. The socialists are making a special effort to re-elect Bebel and Liebknecht, who made themselves so notorious in the last session of the Reichstag. They will be put up as candidates in several districts, to make their election sure. If they are elected to the Reichstag, that will open their prison door. The bourgeoisie think it would be a disgrace to all Germany to return them to the Reichstag, and are raising large sums of money to defeat their election. Jacobi, also, who was defeated for the Prussian House of Representatives, will be a candidate for the German Reichstag. The social question seems to have a special charm for the German people, notwithstanding it is made the object of ridicule by the wealthier classes, and of persecution by the government. Last evening I heard one of the lectures of the brilliant Dr. Duhring on this subject. These lectures are the most numerously attended of any in the university. Though he treats the matter purely philosophically and historically, he is a moderate apologist of socialism, and defends it against the misapprehension under which it is held by the higher classes in Germany. He paid a special tribute, last evening, to Louis Blanc, the great French historian, who writes all history from the social standpoint. The great body of the students received his most radical sentiments with evident satisfaction, and sometimes with applause.

On Saturday, at Hanover, died Ehrenrich Eichholz, one of the leaders in Germany. Since 1866 he directed the *German People's Gazette*, organ of the coalition party, which was suppressed last summer by Vogel von Falckenstein. His death, it is thought, was much hastened, if not caused by his long imprisonment in Konigsberg. While incarcerated and awaiting his deliverance, he once said that if the order for his release did not soon come he would not be alive to receive it. He was one of the founders of the great Berlin Workingmen's Association, and was very active in the preparations of the revolution of 1848. He was for a long time leader of the opposition to the political and religious reaction of Ernst August and party.

Since the beginning of the war there have been 109 lists of casualties published, from which we can get a pretty exact account of the killed and wounded. The precautions taken by the Prussians, to prevent any error or uncertainty as to the fate of any of the soldiers, are very complete. By the perfection of the system of registration, renewed reports, &c., there is scarcely any room for error. Besides, whenever a soldier goes into battle, he ties a piece of parchment in his button-hole, with his name, regiment, &c., upon it, so that he will always be recognized if killed or taken prisoner. Of the 109 reports above-mentioned, 58 contain the corrections required by those dying on account of their wounds, or cured and sent back to their regiments; and, also, those reported missing and afterward found. These amount, in all, to 14,000 cases. So perfect has been the surgical and nursing care in the hospitals that five-sixths of all have been healed, the number dying there being very small. The whole number of dead is 3 Generals, 67 staff-officers, 724 subaltern officers, 217 color-bearers, Majors, corporals, Vice-Majors, vice-corporals, staff trumpeters; 1,177 sergeants, chasseurs, under officers, hautboy players, &c.; 10,622 privates and common musicians, 14 Surgeons and 1 Chaplain. The whole number of wounded is 18 Generals, 177 staff-officers, 2,375 subaltern officers, 874 color-bearers, &c.; 5,042 under officers, &c., 51,152 privates, and 105 others. The whole number of killed, wounded, and missing is 3,330 officers and 76,409 men. This, however, is only for North Germany and Baden, not including the Saxons or Hessians. The number of casualties for these last is known to be proportionately large, as also for Bavaria and the other South German States.

In order to see something of prison life among the French soldiers in Germany, I recently spent a day at Wittenberg, about fifty miles from here, where, as in the other fortified places of Germany, are kept a number of French prisoners. Wittenberg is known to Americans chiefly as the scene of Luther and Melancthon's world-renowned deeds, and as where their bodies still rest. The large cloister, now used for a Protestant theological seminary, in which Luther lived as monk; the plain Gothic church in which he preached, and which is celebrated as the mother of all the Protestant churches; the place where he burned the Pope's bull; and the antiquated house in which Melancthon lived and taught, are all shown to the traveller; as well as many relics of both of these men. Most of the day, however, I spent among the French prisoners, to whose quarters I easily procured a pass. These are not kept within the walls of the city, but, as is generally the case, in temporary barracks erected in the outskirts of the town, about a mile beyond the fortifications. The reason why the prisoners are kept at the fortified towns is not that there are there any better means for their safe-keeping, but because there are, at any rate, always soldiers there. These, besides their other duties, can conveniently be made to guard them without additional expense to the government. The enclosure which contains the barracks occupies, perhaps, fifty acres. The barracks are built of boards, capable of containing from 150 to 200 each. All are filled to their utmost capacity, there being in all, some 6,000 prisoners at Wittenberg. Their only furniture is rough mattresses and blankets, which they spread over the floor at night and roll up in a corner in the day time. Their quarters are kept comparatively warm, which is saying a great deal in Germany. They are doing nothing; but they lounge around and seem to be very restless. They have no reading matter. Occasionally they pass the time in playing a game of cards or other games. They dispute a great deal with each other, as is the case wherever there is a crowd of Frenchmen. They have, of course, established a theatre among them, where there are free entertainments every evening. Their food consists of coarse rye bread, stewed barley, potatoes, and a little meat. Some few complained of this, but [illegible] that they did not get enough to eat. Others said they had enough, but that it was not such as one could get fat on. They feel much the loss of their accustomed soup. They complain greatly of the cold, particularly those from the south of France. They are kept rather closer than they like, never being allowed to go out of the enclosure, though being free within it. The officers at Wittenberg are allowed to go visit the city on Sunday, and then only by special permission. They know very little of what is going on in France, and nearly every one with whom I talked asked me very minutely about the war news. They agree generally that they have been betrayed by their leaders, and curse Bazaine and Napoleon without measure. In their politics they appear to be mostly Republicans, though many do not care anything about what government they have. They are, however, all French in their feelings, and have no mild words for the Prussians (they never say "Germans"). Many think their countrymen will yet succeed in driving the enemy out of France. They insist that Paris cannot be taken. If taken by the Prussians, it must be reduced by hunger. All are anxious to get home, and hope ardently for peace. Nearly the first question that was put to me by every squad was, whether I had heard anything of the armistice; for they had heard reports of an armistice that was not known to the outside world—probably one of those that were talked about some weeks before.

LAST DAYS OF THE SIEGE.

Running the Gauntlet of Shells—Services in a Church Under Fire—Walk Through the Bombarded Quarters—Parisian Sentiment Over German Barbarity.

Paris (Jan. 6) Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

I was anxious to witness the changes the state of siege had brought about, if any, in connection with what is called the *Neuvaine* of the Patroness Saint of Paris. It is a festival, commencing on the 3d of every January and terminating on the 12th. Saint Genevieve's shrine occupies a richly-ornamented chapel halfway up the aisle on the right, as you enter from the great portal of the Church of St. Etienne-du-Mont. A priest sits in a nook, to receive offerings. The shrine is surrounded with wax lights. Triangular contrivances on pedestals—simple wooden stands—all stuck over with save-alls, support the commoner candles which the poor light—and pay for—in honor of the patroness of the metropolis. I notice that a heap of crutches and walking-sticks, which, years ago, when I first visited the chapel, occupied a particular corner, has been placed more in evidence. The legend runs that they were the property of certain devout cripples, who, after performing the religious services of the *Neuvaine*, recovered the use of their limbs, leaving as a token, and as irrefragable testimony of their miraculous cure, their timber substitutes. Every year crowds of people—chiefly women, with a few old men—used to flock from the neighborhood of Paris to the shrine of the shepherdess saint. It was a veritable pilgrimage. Missals, chaplets, crosses, silver rings, blessed by M. le Curé, and other religious emblems, constituted the stock in trade, and these were sold in the porches and in front of the holy edifice. Beggars abounded; so did the maimed and the halt. It is to be inferred that they had lost faith in the restorative virtues of the shrine, or that they had departed from it. I noticed fewer people, but more mendicants. The chapel is pretty full, and at three different altars mass is being said. Some well-dressed females, in deep mourning, clustered close to the shrine, on their knees, their heads bowed, moved me much. Not a sound save the tones of the priests chanting the service and the responses of the bull-voiced *chantres*. All is solemn, impressive, saddening, for "plague, pestilence, and famine, battle, murder, and sudden death," hold revel in the city, and from these the people are praying to be speedily delivered. May He to whom they pray hear and respond favorably! I leave the church on tip-toe, and am reminded of peril by a succession of sounds too familiar to leave me under any delusion. The mischief is near at hand. I make my way across to what was the Rue d'Enfer, by the Rue St. Jaques, and reach the eastern side of the garden of the Luxembourg, forming a portion of the new Boulevard St. Michael, formerly the Rue d'Enfer. Sundry groups occupy corners of streets. One large crowd stands opposite the Hospital of the Val de Grace, and I am told that a few minutes ago a shell fell close to it, but did no damage. The hospital is an ambulance, and full of wounded soldiers. I follow the broad line of the Boulevard, and reach the spot where Marshal Ney was shot, his back against the wall of the Convent of the Ursulines, now demolished. The Observatory is not 100 yards from this historical spot. People are scampering away from it, and some toward where I am standing, arrested by a flap in the face, from a concussion of the air, and following close upon an explosion. A bomb has fallen a short distance off. The people do not appear frightened; only a little scared. No wonder. We see a small crowd advancing. Every one stretches out his neck. (It is a piteous sight—a poor woman with a dead child. She has both thighs smashed, and the baby a big wound over the nose. One eye is burst out, and the left cheek is laid bare. No description could convey an idea of the dreadful expression on the countenances of that crowd. I am not here to state what my own sentiments are, but what I see. I saw tears, pale cheeks, and clenched teeth, and heard murmurs of horror, and cries of vengeance and hatred. They may be words in the air, but they are earnest and deadly in intent. A bombardment necessarily involves innocent victims, but the spectacle is none the less hideous. We are told that the woman and the child were struck down as they were crossing the upper part of the Boulevard. Nothing is to be done for the poor, bleeding innocent, from whom the mother will not part; but there is yet a small chance for her. She is being conveyed—all unconscious—to the Val de Grace, from which I fear she will not return. The expedition continues. I am doubtful whether I ought to proceed. I am informed that Plaisance—formerly a pleasant suburban resort, but now included within the walls of circumvallation—is receiving Prussian shells by the score. I have a friend resident in the Rue de Vanves, not far from the station, Left Bank. I conclude to go forward. I meet people who seem as though they had been rolled in the mud. I know the reason. Still I go on. At the corner where the Boulevard St. Michael and the Boulevard du Mont Parnasse meet, a shell flies over my head. I am momentarily bewildered, and rush into a wine-shop. The missile falls upon the house opposite my refuge, and some twenty yards distant, but does not explode. Not so a second, which drops in front of us, and blows out the windows of the second floor, shatters the balcony to atoms, and sends one of its big stones into the first-floor windows of the vintner's house, covering us with fragments of glass and dusting us with plaster of Paris. I go on. I admit it is almost with trembling, for I do not quite reconcile my journey with any particular requirement. I am fortunate enough to escape damage on the way to the Rue de Vanves, although some seven shells explode behind, in front, and right and left of me—fortunately at a distance—as I approach my destination. The cannonade from our own forts—from which the *chaussée du Maine* is not very far off—is deafening. I find the whole neighborhood in commotion, but no one exhibits signs of fear. My friend is standing at his door, quietly smoking his pipe. We seem to be out of the present line of range, if range there be. I am told that several persons have been killed and many grievously wounded. We still hear the explosion of shells, not very far off, but none come sufficiently near to us to enable us to judge of their effect. I turn my steps homeward, by the Boulevard des Invalides, where there is a vast concourse of persons looking out for something—no one knows what—but all concurring in the opinion that it is a barbarous act to throw shells into—to bombard—a city without first summoning it to surrender.

The Losses from Shells—Deaths from Bombardment from January 5 to January 14—Strange Aspect of the City—Demeanor of the People.

PARIS, Jan. 15.

I inclose the official report of the casualties occasioned by the bombardment from the 5th current, when the first projectiles fell within the wall, up to the night of the 13th to the 14th, inclusively. What may be the result, in killed and wounded, of the last twenty-four hours' shelling, we do not know, but the cannonade during the night has been occasionally furious—which means it was intermittent. It would really appear as though the Prussians proceed upon a methodical principle in their attack. They bang away from dark till 10 or 11, then stop suddenly. Within this brief space of time people compose themselves to rest. The cold is intense; there is no wood, no coal, no fuel of any kind to be obtained, and oil is dear, so folks go to bed early as a measure of economy. They have scarcely dropped into their first sleep than—bang! bang! crash, dust, smoke, and the rest—a shell—perhaps two! And this goes on all through the small hours, when comparative quiet is re-established. But this rain of shells is not continuous. Sometimes a lull of half an hour—an hour—takes place, when the storm of iron hail recommences with five-fold intensity. Of course it is understood that the object of the besiegers is to harass and to terrify, and no surer means could be adopted, provided the population would only be harassed and terrified. But so far as terror is concerned, the calculation of the enemy is erroneous. The imperturbability of the people in the bombarded districts is something wonderful. It is the last degree stoical. Of course, folks who are lifted on to the floor by a bomb which explodes under their bed are "harassed," and so are the families which are compelled to migrate from south to north, at a moment's notice. Nevertheless, these victims of the bombardment do not flinch. They clench their teeth and suffer, but "no surrender" is their last word. In this there is no exaggeration. A stranger who should be dropped upon the boulevards, say, from a balloon, would not realize he is in the midst of Paris, besieged. He would, if previously acquainted with it, observe a difference in its aspect. He would see shops closed; the large thoroughfares thinly peopled; few omnibuses and hackney-coaches circulating, and five out of six adult males in almost every variety of military costume; but he would discern no symptoms of uneasiness, still less of terror. He would remark motley groups besieging, in long files, the butchers' and the bakers' shops, and the coffee-houses, early in the morning, often at mid-day, and in the afternoon; but he would be unable to record any sign of impatience, still less any of rebellion or revolt, even in the poorest neighborhoods. At night he would find the streets, the *cafés*, the hotels, the private houses, dimly lighted. He might be surprised to discover that breakfasts and dinners are not easily obtainable; and yet more in the establishments that are still open, and which [illegible] still manage to furnish decent meals. He would certainly resent paying double the price for heavy, lumpy, gray-colored bread formerly charged for white [illegible] been accustomed to eat; and he might be startled on being informed that no white bread is to be had, because the bakers are prohibited from manufacturing it, and, indeed, are not supplied with flour of the requisite quality; but he would be the [illegible] only grumbler. From these and many other facts, he would infer that the conditions of life here are abnormal, but, were he to judge of the actual situation of Paris by the attitude of the population, he would not believe it exposed to the horrors of a siege. He would see people going to their ordinary business, much the same as usual; the coffee still thronged; the irrepressible absinthe, vermouth, and bitters being imbibed; the everlasting dominoes and cards, chess and backgammon affording the amusements of the hour; well-dressed ladies promenading; children playing in the meagre sunshine—life, in fact, not interrupted in its course, just as if there were no Prussian guns belching death and destruction into our midst, and we were not imprisoned within a double circle of fire and iron. If he crossed the Seine, and visited the southern suburbs, he would meet with evidences of the proximity of an enemy intent upon mischief, in the damage done to our public buildings. He would see big holes pounded in the walls of dwelling-houses, shops made bomb proof by means of barricades of stones, and earth, and bags of sand, and he would have to gain access to them by a zigzag; trees cut in twain, and the boulevards thus despoiled of their chief ornaments; he would run against whole households emigrating with their goods and chattels; he might, perhaps, come across a small group of three or four citizens conveying to the nearest ambulance a dead woman or child, or a wounded man; he might, even, be startled by the explosion of a big shell within a few yards of the spot where he is standing; nevertheless he would notice no essential difference in the general attitude of the inhabitants of the bombarded neighborhood as compared with that of the occupants of other quarters, and would have to record the absence of anything like terror, even of fear. Yet, what a lamentable disclosure does the *Journal Officiel* make this morning! Within the period specified, 189 victims—of these, 51 killed, the remainder wounded—of the 51 killed, 18 are children, 12 are women. Of the 138 wounded, 21 are children, 45 are women. The area bombarded embraces the entire southern suburb of the city. The shells have fallen in every direction, spreading out like a fan from the Prussian batteries, and tending to the conclusion that the object has been to cover as wide a space as possible. It may not be the result of calculation—although the facts are in favor of this conclusion—that the hospitals, schools, churches, and public buildings over which floats the white flag with the red cross, have been the chief objective points of the Prussian shells. Up to the present time, these and the neighborhood in which they are situated, have suffered most. It is said that our enemy entertained an impression that the Pantheon was a storehouse for ammunition, and, therefore, they fired at it; [illegible] General Trochu sent M. de Moltke a message to disabuse him of this notion. Nevertheless, that building is still a target for the Prussian shells, so there can now remain no doubt the enemy's artillerymen have orders to continue the fire of their batteries upon the same points. I have not seen the fact officially announced, but the statement has found its way into all the papers that, in consequence of the bombardment of the Val de Grace, which was full of French wounded, Gen. Trochu has ordered their removal, and the substitution of Prussian sick and wounded prisoners, and has informed M. de Moltke of the change. You will see by the extracts I have already sent—duplicates of most of which I inclose—that the physicians and surgeons attached to our hospitals and asylums have protested against the methodical barbarity of the Prussian Commander-in-Chief, in directing the fire of his batteries upon edifices occupied by children, by demented men and women, by incurables, by lying-in women, and by the aged and destitute of both sexes. Another has gone forth from the Curator of the Museum of the Jardin-des-Plantes, of which the magnificent collection of orchideous plants (valued at 800,000 francs) has been destroyed—a collection unrivaled in any part of the world, and which it will require many years to replace, if the rehabilitation can ever be accomplished. The loss to botanical science is immense. The protest of the members of the Diplomatic Corps and of the Consular service, is based upon the right of neutrals to receive intimation of an intended bombardment, in order that they may have the opportunity of quitting the city. The document which has been transmitted to M. de Moltke asserts this right, after laying stress upon the fact that several citizens belonging to neutral powers are already victims of the bombardment. It also points out that women, children, and wounded persons have been killed; but it is not expected any of their protests will produce the least result. The bombardment continued through the whole of last night, and at this hour of writing—mid-day—our forts and bastions have not ceased firing. It is one continuous roar.

The Social Evil—Memorial to the Ohio Legislature.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Feb. 7.

A regular meeting of the Preachers' Association of Hamilton County was held in one of the rooms of the Methodist Book Concern building yesterday morning, Rev. Dr. Wiley in the chair.

After the usual devotional exercises, the following, prepared by a select committee, was read:

"*To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Ohio, convened in General Assembly:*

"The undersigned citizens and voters of the State of Ohio, and residents of [illegible], having learned that the Board of Health of this city has memorialized your honorable body for the purpose of procuring the passage of an act to amend and supplementary to an act entitled 'An act to create a Board of Health in any city to prevent the spread of disease,' passed March 22, 1867, which proposed amendments contain provisions for the licensing and sanitary regulation of houses of ill-fame and assignation, do most earnestly and urgently remonstrate against said amendments, for the following reasons:

"1. Prostitution is a crime and a fruitful source of public demoralization and domestic sorrow. To license it, either in the presumption that it is not so heinous as to justify suppression, or that the Government is powerless to enforce prohibitory and repressive laws against it, is to throw the sanction of law around crime, weaken the popular veneration for law in general, and bring government itself into contempt.

"2. If the sanitary policy proposed by the Board of Health, relating to diseases incident to prostitution, should succeed, [illegible] the part of many who are now restrained by motives of prudence. But that such provision could be enforced, or, if it could, would prove more than temporary [illegible] experience on the subject. Experiments tried under the prompt and stern sway of military law afford presumption of but little value from which to draw inference concerning civil administration in cases of this [illegible]. Yet the final results, even here, when given time to ripen, augment the strength of the argument against license and regulation. [illegible] The [illegible] of a thoroughly judicious and competent writer, 'as a means of lessening the amount of the diseases associated with the practice of prostitution, the system of legal recognition, licensing and regulation always has proved, and always must prove, a complete failure.'

"3. Your memorialists respectfully submit to your honorable body that the present law is rendered inoperative by a ruling of City Solicitors, and other authorities, to the effect that a case under it can not be proved otherwise than by the testimony of parties who will swear to their own personal knowledge, thus making the possibility of conviction to depend on the success of the prosecution in finding men base enough to publish their own shame and betray their accomplices in infamy.

"It is the opinion of your memorialists that the present law does not bear with just equality upon both sexes concerned in the foul partnership of crime. They also entertain the conviction that its penalties are lighter than the gravity of the evil demands. They, therefore, most respectfully invoke the wisdom and experience of your honorable body to frame such amendments, if any, as will render the law more simple, equal, and cogent.

"Your memorialists beg to assure your honorable body that it is their deliberate determination—without respect to politics, creed, or nationality—henceforth to use their personal influence, and exercise their rights and privileges of citizenship to insure the enforcement of the law, as it now stands, or as it may be improved and strengthened by amendments."

After considerable discussion, the members in attendance agreed to obtain as many signatures to the above memorial as possible, and forward the same to the Hamilton County delegation.

Indian Barbarities.

From the Galveston (Tex.) Civilian, Jan. 25.

We know of nothing in the records of Indian barbarities, since the settlement of America, exceeding some of recent occurrence on the Texas frontier. The following are some further details of the recent massacre of a family in Wise county:

In the night the Indians entered the house. Mrs. Paschal sprung from the bed where they were all sleeping, fell off on her knees, and commenced praying, "Good Indians, spare me with my children."

They shot her in the mouth and killed her with knives, shooting the bed full of arrows, the children twisting and writhing in blood, taking some of them and dashing their heads against the wall, window, and door facings; they killed with knives and clubs, as they thought, all the children. They then shot three arrows deep into the breast of Mrs. Keenan, dragged her on the door shutter they had cut down, cut around the edge of her hair, and tore off her scalp! She was conscious of all that passed, and lay in that state with the dead and dying all scattered around her.

One of the children had his bowels cut out and his arm with the shoulder severed from his body with a knife, and his body dashed out into the yard. One of the women slipped an infant between the beds, and another small one was so secreted as to lie very quiet next to the infant. These were the only two that escaped unhurt. One of the little boys, about 8 years old, after being severely wounded, jumped out of the window in the midst of the tumult and hid; and after the Indians left he carried water from a lake, about two hundred yards distant, and gave to the wounded all night.

Mrs. Keenan tried to pull the arrows from her breast, and twisted one off. She could not move her baby, and kept her place on the door shutter all night without covering. She lived twelve days. The sufferings she endured cannot be expressed. The child that carried the water could be tracked the next day by the blood. One of the little girls, about 5 years old, was found holding the little infant near the embers next morning, and was crying, saying the Indians had killed ma and little Willie. That same evening the little girl, who was nursing, died.

Woman's Rights in Sweden.

From the New York World.

The Swedish Diet having requested the King to open some career of public employment to women, His Majesty directed the Administration, or Bureau of Telegraphs, to consider what could be done in that department, and as a result of this action women are now regularly engaged in the proportion of one woman to nine men. The conditions of the service are somewhat rigid, however, and in some articles might seem to our ladies of advanced opinions to still savor too strongly of the tyranny of man. *Imprimis*, the female applicant must present a certificate from the curate of her parish setting forth her age and testifying that she is of good reputation; next comes a specimen of her handwriting, which must be very clear and legible; and then are required certificates from competent preceptors showing that the applicant is acquainted with the main outlines of universal history, the history of Sweden more in detail, with political geography, chiefly Sweden, and the rest of Europe; arithmetic to decimals and the rule of three; the Swedish grammar; and so much of French, German, and English, as may suffice to write and translate them into Swedish. This ordeal passed, the applicant is rigidly sworn to keep the secrets coming under her notice, is given a salary of from $100 to, in favored cases, $140 per annum, and is informed that to marry is to lose her place. In fine, should the female telegraphist comply with all the conditions of the service, she is promoted from a commis to a State bureau, and receives a salary of $300; always provided, that is, that she passes a first-class examination in magnetism, electricity, and meteorology, and does not marry, this inhibition on matrimony extending to all ranks of the female telegraphists in Sweden, from highest to lowest. It may seem hard to impose such a restriction on the women employes while the men are allowed to marry at will, but the nature of the case at once explains and justifies the inequality. Matrimony renders the man no less effectual a public servant, but its contingencies most materially impair the value of the woman telegraphist. After carefully training its young women, the Swedish bureau will not allow them to hold their places while incapacitating themselves for the discharge of the duties thereof. With the services of its female operatives, the Swedish bureau declares itself well satisfied.

A Trans-continental Line.

Governor Smith, of Vermont, either by himself or for the Vermont Central Trustees, has purchased all the boats and other property of the Northern Transportation Company on the great lakes, running from Ogdensburg, N. Y., to Duluth, Minn., where they will connect with the new Northern Pacific Railroad, in which he has a leading interest. This action carries out the plan for the establishment of a trans-continental line, the first step in which was the leasing of the Rutland Railroad by the Vermont Central. The Cheshire Railroad will not pass under the control of the Boston & Lowell Company, as had been expected, but it is a part of the long line leased by the Vermont Central trustees. The total number of miles now controlled by the lessees is 685. Of this number, 247 belonged to the Rutland and 398 to the Central, and of these numbers again, 120 miles constituted the original line of the Rutland, and 198 the original line of the Vermont Central, respectively. The remaining figures in each case represent the various roads which have been absorbed by each from time to time. This calculation omits the Addison Railroad, which is not yet built, but was leased prospectively. The gross earnings of the Rutland, last year, were about $1,500,000; of the Central $2,500,000. The gross earnings of the consolidated roads ought not to be less than $4,000,000.

IRON AND IRON RAILS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

Old Rails and Wrought Scrap Iron for Sale.

The undersigned is prepared to receive tenders for all the Wrought Scrap Iron which the Company will have to dispose of in Canada during the present year, and for about 6,000 tons of old iron rails.

Deliveries will be made from time to time at such points on the Grand Trunk Railway as may be agreed upon. Any duties to be paid by the purchaser.

TERMS: Cash in gold on delivery.

Tenders, stating the price per ton (of 2,240 lbs.) for rails and scrap separately, and place of delivery, will be received by the undersigned on or before Wednesday, the 15th February.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

Montreal, Jan. 16, 1871.

FLOUR.

IONIC MILLS,

Corner Michigan and North Dearborn-sts.

Flour at Retail a Specialty.

Look at this very low scale of prices, lower, I believe, than can be found elsewhere in this city for equal qualities of flour:

"IONIC"—A choice spring wheat flour, warranted the best in the market ... $7 per brl.
"CHOICE FAMILY"—An excellent flour, made from Missouri white winter wheat ... $8 per brl.
"TIP-TOP"—A strictly first-class white winter flour, from wheat carefully selected in one of the best wheat-growing regions of Missouri ... $9 per brl.
CALIFORNIA FLOUR—From the splendid wheat of California ... [illegible] per sack.

All flour sold by me is warranted to prove exactly as represented, and if in any instance not so, it will be promptly received and the money refunded. Free delivery to any part of the city at above prices. No local charge for cartage.

J. D. COLE, Jr., Proprietor.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Beef and Mutton, on Hoof or Block, for Arizona.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office (No. 40 Market, San Francisco, California) by the undersigned, until 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, March 16, 1871, [illegible]

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

The right is reserved of rejecting any or all bids.

M. D. L. SIMPSON,
Lieutenant Colonel, A. C. G. S.

Office of the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Military Division of the Pacific, San Francisco, California, January 5, 1871.

MEDICAL.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE. A Private Counselor to the married or those about to marry, [illegible]

Sent to anyone (free of postage) for fifty cents. Address DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY, No. 12 North Eighth-st., St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

[illegible]

BUY ME AND I'LL DO YOU GOOD.

ROOT AND PLANT

DR. HENRY'S [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

JAY COOKE & CO.

Offer for Sale at Par and Accrued Interest the

First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds

OF THE

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

[illegible]

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,

BANKERS,

47 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,

Chicago,

General Agents for Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Northern Indiana.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]

JOSEPH McDONALD,
CHAS. T. TREGO,
H. S. KELLOGG.

Chicago, Feb. 7, 1871.

COPARTNERSHIP.—[illegible]

CHAS. T. TREGO,
H. S. KELLOGG.

Chicago, Feb. 7, 1871.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between John W. Kroger and William Schuler, under the firm name of Kroger & Schuler, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due to and by the late firm will be settled by John W. Kroger, who will carry on, as heretofore, the retail grocery business at the old stand, No. 97 North Wells-st., corner of Indiana.

SCALES.

FORSYTH'S U. S. STANDARD SCALES, of all kinds. Better, cheaper, and stronger than any others. FORSYTH, WILLIAMS & CO., 189 Lake-st.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., 182 and 184 Lake-st., Chicago.

Chicago Business Directory.

Name, Business, and Location of the Leading Business Houses of Chicago.

Cut the List out as a Reference when visiting the city. The Houses are strictly FIRST-CLASS.

Advertising Agents.
COOK, COBURN & CO., receive advertisements for all newspapers in the U. S. Office, 87 Dearborn-st.
H. H. CHANDLER, General Agent, 137 Madison-st.
HUDSON, MENET & OSTRANDER, contract for advertising in all newspapers. Office, 128 Dearborn-st.

Agricultural Implement Manufacturers.
FURST & BRADLEY, 68 to 72 North Jefferson-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.
H. A. TILTON & CO., 55 Lake-st.

Apothecaries and Chemists.
BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake and 152 Twenty-second-st.
BUCK & RAYNER, 99 Clark & 132 State, cor. Madison.

Artists' and Painters' Materials.
JEVNE & ALMINI, 153 and 155 Clark-st.
O. T. RAYNOLDS & CO., 53 Michigan-av.

Attorneys and Counsellors.
I. G. BRAINARD, Room 8, Morrison Block.

Awnings, Tents, &c.
GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., 205 and 207 So. Water-st.

Bankers.
G. FOLLANSBEE & SON, S. E. corner Clark and Washington-sts.

Belting Manufacturers.
W. H. WHITMARSH, 186 Lake-st.
MUNSON & CO., 14 and 16 West Randolph-st.

Belting and Rubber Goods.
HALLOCK & WHEELER, 145 Lake-st.

Boots and Shoes (Wholesale).
GOLDMAN BROS., 62 Lake-st.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 71 and 73 Wabash-av.

Boots and Shoes (Wholesale and Retail).
BULLOCK BROS., 99 Lake-st.

Booksellers, Stationers, and News-Dealers.
THE WESTERN NEWS CO., 121 and 123 State-st.

Blank Books, Steam Printing and Stationery.
CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, 118 and 120 Lake-st.
J. W. MIDDLETON, Manufacturer, 145 Dearborn-st.
PORTER & FOSTER, 87 Clark-st.
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 51 Clark-st.
SHEAL, HENSHAW & CO., 84 Dearborn-st.

Book Binders' Stock, &c.
CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, 118 and 120 Lake-st.

Boys' Clothing.
JOHN H. DICKSON, Agent, 71 Madison-st.

Brass Founders.
WESTERN BRASS METAL CO., Brass Founders and Finishers, No. 12 South Canal-st.

Brushes.
JOHN AMES & CO., 86 State-st.

Buildings Raised and Moved.
S. E. BOSLEY, 137 West Washington-st.

Carpets.
BRADLEY & SMITH, 125 State-st.
THOMAS H. BROWN, 61 Adams-st.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, [illegible]
HENRY WILLETS, corner State and Twelfth-sts.

Chromos, Engravings, and Frames.
CHAS. F. COGGESHALL, 27 Milton Block, Randolph-st.
MARTIN O'BRIEN, 81 State-st.
SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., 187 and 189 S. Clark-st.

Clocks, &c.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 105 Lake-st.
WATERBURY CLOCK CO., 111 Lake-st.

Clothing, &c.
EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO., 57 and 59 Randolph-st.
CHARLES E. GODFREY & CO., 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.
H. H. HUSTED, 139 and 141 Randolph-st.

Crockery and Glassware (Wholesale).
KETCHUM & MARTIN, 46 Randolph-st.
S. B. PARKHURST, 26 Michigan-av.

Crockery, Glass, &c. (Wholesale and Retail).
C. L. BOWEN & CO., 157 Wabash-av.
BURLEY & CO., [illegible] Lake-st.
EATON & BROWN, 77 Randolph-st.
A. FICK, 78 Lake-st.

Crockery, Stoneware, etc. (Wholesale).
JOHNSON & ABBEY, 27 and 29 River-st.

Coach and Saddlery Hardware.
HAYDEN & KAY, 60 and 62 Lake-st.

Coal, Hard and Soft.
MINER T. AMES & CO., No. 1 West Randolph-st.
E. HOLBROOK, 134 LaSalle-st.

Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 1 and 3 Randolph-st.
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, 22, 24 and 26 Market-st.
HURLBUT & EDSALL, 25 Lake-st.
[illegible]
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, 92 Lake-st.

Druggists' Glassware, &c. (Wholesale).
T. N. HOLDEN, 48 South Water-st.

Dry Goods (Wholesale).
BOWEN, HUNT & WINSLOW, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 112 and 128 State-st.
JOHN V. FARWELL & CO., 72 and 74 Wabash-av.

Dry Goods (Wholesale and Retail).
J. B. SHAY, 118, 124 and 134 Lake-st.

Fancy Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 70 and 72 Wabash-av.

Farm Tools.
ATWATER & CO., 173 Randolph-st.

Farm and Freight Wagons.
BIRSOT & PRINDLE, 12, 14 and 16 South Jefferson-st.

File Manufacturers.
CHICAGO FILE WORKS, 186 South Water-st.

Fire Extinguishers.
THE BABCOCK, 123 Washington-st.

Furs, Buck Gloves, &c. (Retail).
BASSETT & HAMMOND, 194 Lake-st.

General Commission Merchants.
UNDERWOOD & CO., 179 Washington-st.

Gun Powder.
HAZARD POWDER CO., 6 State-st.

Fire Insurance.
PUTNAM FIRE INS. CO., of Hartford (S. J. Smith, Gen'l Agent), [illegible]

Furniture.
J. EHRENDORF, 173 Lake-st.
H. S. CARTER & CO., 126 & 127 Lake-st.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, 112 and 114 State-st.
M. LIVINGSTON & CO., 167 and 169 Randolph-st.
WM. W. STRONG, 286 Randolph-st.

Groceries, Wines, &c.
JAMES B. HODGES, 60 State-st.

Glass Shades and Wax Flowers.
WEST & CO., 129 Lake-st.

Guns and Sporting Goods.
E. E. EATON, 207 Lake-st.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 154 Lake-st.
JAMES H. FOSTER & CO., 121 Lake-st.

Hosiery, Notions, &c. (Wholesale).
SEYMOUR, CARTER & CO., 80 and 82 Wabash-av.

Hardware, &c. (Wholesale).
WM. BLAIR & CO., 176 and 178 Randolph-st.
EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 68 Lake-st.
HIBBARD, [illegible] & CO., [illegible] Lake-st.
MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 72 State-st.
SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 77 Lake-st., cor. State.

Hardwood Lumber.
HENRY N. HOLDEN, Market-st., corner Jackson.

Hats, Caps, Furs and Millinery.
KEITH BROTHERS, 50 and 52 Wabash-av.

Hot Air Furnaces.
E. W. LEFFER & SON, 71, 77 and 79 North State.
PRATT, WENTWORTH & CO., 78 Lake-st.

House Furnishing Goods.
J. C. CONSTANT & CO., 173 and 175 State-st.

Horse Nails Manufactory.
S. W. ROBBINS & CO., 47 West Van Buren.

Iron and Heavy Hardware (Wholesale).
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., 80 and 83 Michigan-av.
KIRK, COLEMAN & CO., 14 and 16 Wells-st.

Laces, Embroideries, &c.
TH. & G. MENDELSON, 119 State-st.

Leather, Findings, &c.
PAGE, BRO. & CO., 20 Lake-st.

Loan and Real Estate Agents.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st.
D. G. HAMILTON & CO., 126 South Clark-st.
[illegible]
HUBBARD & JACKSON, 102 Washington-st.
E. H. KERFOOT & CO., 75 Dearborn-st.
[illegible]
SAMPSON & DREW, 7 Metropolitan Block.
SNYDER & LEE, 9 Metropolitan Block.
H. O. MOREY, 101 Metropolitan Block.

Life Insurance.
CHARTER OAK, 8 Tribune Building.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE, 124 Washington-st.
MUTUAL LIFE, N. Y., 67 Clark-st.

Looking Glasses, Frames, &c.
H. A. FOSTER, 55 Adams-st.
W. T. NOBLE & CO., 125 Lake-st.

Machinery, &c.
J. A. FAY & CO., 101 Lake-st.

Marble and Granite Works.
JACOB L. SCHUREMAN, corner Clark and Adams.

Mantels (Slate and Marble).
KNAPP, VOWELL & CO., 228 Dearborn-st.

Map Publishers.
RUFUS BLANCHARD, 146 Lake-st.
GEO. F. CRAM & CO., 148 Lake-st.

Organs and Melodeons.
W. W. KIMBALL, 63 Washington-st.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 89 Washington-st.

Oils, Painters' Colors, &c.
CHASE, HANFORD & CO., 52 South Water-st.
LEWIS, HAM & CO., 9 and 11 Madison-st.
PAGE & SPRAGUE, 13 and 15 Dearborn-st.

Oil Cups.
HOYT'S PATENT LUBRICATORS, 153 Lake-st.

Paper Boxes.
D. P. BARRETT & CO., 147 Lake-st.
RITCHIE & DUCK, [illegible] Michigan-av.
HENRY SCHULTZ, [illegible] State-st.

Paper Manufacturers.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 119 & 121 Madison-st.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., [illegible]
CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, 118 and 120 Lake-st.
LAFLIN, BUTLER & CO., 113 and 115 Market-st.

Saws with Patent Inserted Teeth.
E. W. SPAULDING & BROS., 86 and 88 W. Clinton-st.

Pianos, Music, &c.
J. BAUER & CO., [illegible] Washington-st.
LYON & HEALY, [illegible]
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 88 Dearborn-st.
W. W. KIMBALL, 63 Washington-st.

Picture Frames and Mouldings.
SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., 187 and 189 S. Clark-st.

Pumps, Gas Pipe, and Steam Hardware.
R. W. AUSTIN & CO., 227 and 229 South Water-st.

Real Estate Agents.
D. COLE & SON, 125 West Madison-st.
J. H. KEELER & CO., 19 Dearborn-st.

Registers and Ventilators.
BANGS BROTHERS, 126 State-st.

Safes, Locks, &c.
S. H. HARRIS, [illegible] South Canal-st.
PRATT & COVERT, 62 Washington-st.
TERWILLIGER & CO., 84 Washington-st.
J. T. TERWILLIGER, 65 Washington-st.

Salt, Cement, and Stucco.
W. ASKIN, MAGUIRE & WHEELER, [illegible] Water-st.

Scale Manufacturers.
CHICAGO SCALE CO., 24 and 26 West Washington-st.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., 182 & 184 Lake-st.
FORSYTH SCALE WORKS, 189 Lake-st.

School and Office Furniture.
A. H. ANDREWS & CO., 111 State-st.
HENRY M. SHERWOOD, 122 Madison-st.

Sewing Machines.
AETNA, 145 State-st.
ELLIPTIC, [illegible] Washington-st.
[illegible]
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., 111 State-st.
WHEELER & WILSON, 155 Lake-st.
WILLCOX & GIBBS, 133 State-st.

Show Cases (New Style).
D. BARCLAY, manufacturer, 167 State-st.

Soapstone Stoves, &c.
ILLINOIS SOAPSTONE STOVE CO., 89 Monroe-st.

Stoves, Furnaces and Ranges.
BANGS BROTHERS, 126 State-st.
[illegible]
PRATT, WENTWORTH & CO., 78 Lake-st.

Steam Engines, &c.
AMES' ENGINES, 15 South Canal-st.
BLANDY'S ENGINES, [illegible] South Canal-st.
[illegible]
RICHARDS' ENGINES, [illegible] Jefferson-st.

Stoves, Hardware, Etc.
M. H. MORRIS, 113 Lake-st.

Teas (Wholesale).
N. SHERWOOD & CO., 21 Washington-st.

Twines, Cordage, &c.
GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., 205 & 207 South Water-st.

Vinegar Works.
C. G. K. PRUSSING, [illegible] State-st.

Watch Materials, &c.
KEARNEY & FAIRCHILD, 123 Lake-st.

Watches, Jewelry, &c. (Wholesale).
GOODWILL & CO., 124 Lake-st.
E. P. NORRIS & CO., 12 Lake-st.
HENRY OPPENHEIMER & CO. (Importers), [illegible]
NATIONAL (ELGIN) WATCH CO., 127 & 129 Lake-st.
STARK & ALLEN, 130 Lake-st.

Watches, Jewelry, &c. (Wholesale and Retail).
GILES, BRO. & CO., 142 Lake-st.
[illegible]
A. H. MILLER, Clark and Randolph-sts.
E. J. NORRIS, [illegible] Lake-st.
BOWLIN & McILWAIN, 128 Lake-st.
HODGES & HAMLIN, 120 Lake-st.

Wines, Liquors, &c. (Wholesale).
GROMMES & ULLRICH, 38 South Clark-st.

REAL ESTATE.

"MAPLEWOOOD,"

Four miles from Court House, on Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, has large frontage on Fullerton-av. and Boulevard. Houses erected on monthly payments.

A. B. WING & CO.,
85 Washington-st., Room 1 and 2.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

$65 Currency.

Royal Havana Lottery [illegible]

THE LAW COURTS.

A Case Overhauled and a Verdict Reversed.

Fifteen Thousand Dollars Recovered for a Malicious Prosecution.

An Officious Revenue Official Prosecuted.

Supreme Court of Illinois.

A VERDICT REVERSED.

Some months since, in the Superior Court, there was recovered against Messrs. Murray & Mason, of this city, five thousand dollars, the full amount allowed by the statute as recompense to the next of kin for the death of one McLean, who came to his death as the result of injuries sustained by his falling through the hatchway of their warehouse. An appeal being had to the Supreme Court, the case is cut up root and branch, upon the evidence. The opinion is by Justice Sheldon, and is as follows:

[illegible]

Superior Court.

[illegible]

United States Circuit Court.

[illegible]

United States District Court.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

[illegible]

Circuit Court.

[illegible]

LETTERS FROM CITIZENS.

[illegible]

Chicago Business Directory.

Name, Business, and Location of the Leading Business Houses of Chicago.

ALLEN ... TRUNK RAILWAY

CANADA.

... and Wrought Scrap ... for Sale.

FLOUR.

... C MILLS,

... and North Dearborn-sts.

Retail a Specialty.

PROPOSALS.

... SUPPLIES.

Mutton, on Hoof or ... for Arizona.

MEDICAL.

FOR THE MILLION.

FINANCIAL.

...-30 GOLD LOAN.

PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

COOKE & CO.

... Land Grant Gold Bonds OF THE ... Pacific Railroad Co.

...BRASTON & KEAN, BANKERS.

...SOLUTION.

...SOLUTION.

REAL ESTATE.

"MAPLEWOOD,"

Four miles from Court House, on Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, has large frontage on Fullerton-av. and Boulevard. Homes erected on monthly payments.

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FORSYTH'S ... STANDARD SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

THE LAW COURTS.

A Case Overhauled and a Verdict Reversed.

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An Officious Revenue Official Prosecuted.

Supreme Court of Illinois.

United States Circuit Court.

United States District Court.

Circuit Court.

Superior Court.

The Police Courts.

LETTERS FROM CITIZENS.

The Law's Delay.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Proposed Medical Legislation.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Feb. 9, 1871.

West Side Stage Company.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Feb. 9, 1871.

ANCIENT INHABITANTS.

Meeting of the Old Settlers' Society of Chicago.

Adoption of a Constitution—List of the Signers.

An adjourned and largely-attended meeting of the old settlers of Chicago was held in the ladies' ordinary of the Tremont House, last evening. ...

STARS NO MORE.

Extirpation of a Regularly-Organized Gang of Young Burglars.

REAL ESTATE.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Second and Last Day of the Convention.

A String of Resolutions and Officers Adopted and Elected.

Nothing Else to Do: Therefore, Adjourned.

MORNING SESSION.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

EVENING SESSION.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GERMAN OPERA.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

AMUSEMENTS ABROAD.

ARIZONA.

Governor Safford's Picture of the Territory—Gold, Silver, Copper, and Coal—Murderous Apache and Other Savages.

Governor Safford, of Arizona, discusses, in his message, the hostility of the Apache Indians. ...

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 9.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 9.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 9.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 9.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

Southern Cotton Markets.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

NEW YORK.

PHILADELPHIA.

CLEVELAND.

ST. LOUIS.

CINCINNATI.

TOLEDO.

NASHVILLE.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. Bigelow,

Chronic Diseases.

DR. JAMES

Dr. A. G. Olin,

Dr. Sauer,

Your Destiny

Avoid Quacks.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Suggestions for the Season.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

An Eastern Estimate of Zettlein as a Pitcher.

Billiard Items—Wrestling Match for the Championship.

Big Pigeon Shooting by Bogardus.

Base Ball.

Billiards.

Wrestling.

Pigeon Shooting.

Pugilism.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Board of Police.

Y. M. C. A. Library.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

METEOROLOGICAL.

War Department Weather Report.

HOTEL PERSONALS.

The following were among the arrivals at the principal hotels on yesterday:

Sale of a Valuable Private Gallery of Oil Paintings.

Among the thirty beautiful paintings to be sold by Mr. Shaw, at 127 Dearborn street, on to-morrow, there are seven or eight by eminent artists that must have cost the owner a large sum. No. 10, a "Cattle Piece," by Shayer, is a charming picture. No. 24, "Sheep Seeking Shelter," by Cooman, is one of the finest paintings ever seen; and, it is understood, cost the owner $1,800. No. 22, "Cattle and Trees," by Shayer, is probably the gem of the collection. No. 27, by Cole, is also a very beautiful painting. There are several others of merit in this fine collection. It is to be hoped that our wealthy citizens will not fail to be represented at this sale.

The United States Brick Machine.

The United States Brick Machine Company, of this city, have a cut of their brick machine on the first page of this paper. The company is made up of the solid men of Chicago, and their names are guarantees that the company will do what it represents. Builders and manufacturers of brick, and all others interested in permanent improvements, are especially interested in the United States Brick Machine. A trip to the company's manufactory, where the machine is in operation, would well repay the trouble.

The Book Sale.

The auction of the valuable library still continues at 127 Dearborn street. Mr. Shaw will offer, to-day, at half-past 1 o'clock, beginning at No. 449, some of the most valuable works remaining in the collection, and such as are rarely seen.

A Rare Chance.

The stock of Ross & Gossage must be turned into money at once. These goods are strictly first-class, and of good value, and will be offered at prices that will insure immediate sale.

The Village of Tioga, Pa., Almost Entirely Destroyed by Fire.

New York Live Stock Market.

New York Dry Goods Market.

THE RAILROAD HORROR.

Additional Facts Elicited at the Coroner's Inquest.

Statements of Passengers on the Ill-Fated Train.

Brutality of Railroad Officials.

Bodies of Victims Handled in a Brutal Manner.

Trunks Broken Open and Their Contents Stolen.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

STATEMENT OF THE HON. JOHN M. JAYCOX.

From the Albany Argus, Feb. 8.

The Hon. John M. Jaycox, of Syracuse, was on the fatal train, and, with other passengers who escaped unharmed, reached ... this morning.

STATEMENT OF EDWARD A. MOORE, ESQ.

Mr. Edward A. Moore, who was passenger in the hind car on the train, furnishes us with the following account of the accident and incidents.

A RUSSIAN COUNT'S VICTIM.

An American Girl ... and Tells of the Villain.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Feb. 7.

FOREIGN.

Returns from the French Elections.

The Liberal Ticket Generally Successful in the Large Cities.

Another Report as to the German Conditions of Peace.

Reassembling of the British Parliament.

Queen Victoria's Speech—The Attack and Defence by Disraeli and Gladstone.

FRANCE.

THE ELECTIONS.

THIERS ELECTED TO THE ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Thiers is elected to the Assembly by an overwhelming majority. His success exceeds all expectations.

ALSATIAN PRISONERS.

THE ARMISTICE.

London advices report that the armistice has been extended, and that King William and Bismarck feel assured that the war is over....

FAVRE THANKFUL.

Paris dates to the 7th state that Favre has written to the Lord Mayor of London, expressive of the gratitude of the government and people for food from the metropolis of England. He says the distress in Paris has been very great, and still continues, but the city is tranquil.

MANIFESTO FROM NAPOLEON.

A Wilhelmshohe despatch says that Napoleon has issued a proclamation to the French in reference to the elections.

THE GERMAN PEACE TERMS.

(Special Despatch to the New York Herald.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S SPEECH TO THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

IN PARLIAMENT.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, Feb. 9.—The military chest of the French Army of the East, containing 1,500,000 francs, has been surrendered to the Swiss Government.

TURKEY.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—A Belgrade despatch says the Turkish Government is concentrating a large force on the Roumanian frontier, and announces that she will remain while the treaty of Paris of 1856 is observed.

ITALY.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

WEST INDIES.

INDIANA.

The Legislature—Senator Morton Urged to Decline a Seat in the Cabinet—Railroad Accident.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 9.—The Legislature is dragging its weary length along, and is making a record that cannot fail to prove damaging to the Democracy of Indiana in the next canvass. They have done absolutely nothing, so far, but drill the officers and defeat important legislation.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

Subsidy Asked for an Australian Steamship Line Company.

A MODERN MONTE CHRISTO.

Mr. Henry Meiggs, the Great Railroad Contractor of Chili.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.

An Extinct Family.

It is a curious fact that there are no known descendants of Christopher Columbus. He had two sons, one of whom, Don Diego, rose to the distinction of an Admiral, and the other, Fernando, as a scholar. Fernando was a great traveller. He not only thrice visited America, but subsequently traversed the whole of Europe and every accessible portion of Asia and Africa. He appeared to have been a profound scholar and a thoroughly good man. In his will be stipulated that his library, containing twenty thousand volumes, which he gave to the Cathedral of Seville, should be free to the people, and it is to this day. From books in this collection, the late Washington Irving obtained a considerable portion of the information on which his "Life of Columbus" was founded. The following quaint epitaph, almost obliterated by time, appears on the tablet which marks the site of his tomb: "What doth it profit to have sprinkled the whole world with my sweat; to have three times crossed the New World discovered by my father; to have embellished the shores of tranquil Guadalquiver, and preferred by simple tastes rather than riches, or that I have assembled around the divinities from the source of Castalia, and offer to thee the riches gathered, by Ptolemy, if passing in silence over this stone thou shouldst fail to address a single salutation to my father's memory."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Look to Your Children.—Thousands of mothers are constantly ... Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

Burnett's Cocoaine is the cheapest and the best hair-dressing—promotes the growth and beauty of the hair, and repairs the pernicious effects of lead and sulphur dyes.

Mild yet Thorough.—Dr. Henry's Root and Plant Pills ... Try them and you will be satisfied.

Salt Rheum cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

MARRIED.

DIED.

CHANDLER—On Feb. 9, Fannie Chandler, aged ... years.

AUCTION SALES.

BY HENRY J. SHAW.

Sale of a Choice Private Collection of Oil Paintings, Philosophical and Astronomical Instruments, &c.

On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, the 11th inst., at the store 127 Dearborn-st., Tribune Building, will be sold:

The Private Gallery of Oil Paintings, comprising about Thirty Pictures, among which will be found some real Gems of most Eminent Artists.

—AND IMMEDIATELY AFTER—

The Philosophical Instruments, including Achromatic Telescope, ... Standard Barometer from Kew Observatory, Pneumatic Apparatus, &c.

BY COLBY & WIRTS.

REGULAR FRIDAY SALE OF New Furniture,

In great variety, to be sold on account of manufacturers, Friday, Feb. 10, at 10 o'clock.

Also, the entire Household Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Crockery, Drapery, Stoves, &c., belonging to a gentleman breaking up house-keeping. Parties in want of first-class goods at their own prices, will attend the FRIDAY Sale.

COLBY & WIRTS, 42 and 44 Dearborn-st.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Parlor and Chamber Sets, Sofas, Lounges, Marble-top, Black Walnut, and Extension Tables, Carpets, Crockery, Black Walnut and Silver-plated Showcases.

On SATURDAY, Feb. 11, at 9½ o'clock.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.

SEWING MACHINES.

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE

THE NEW GERMAN OPERA,

Mad. LOUISE LICHTMAY.

THE JEWESS.

GRAND GALA MATINEE.

FAUST.

MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.

MAC EVOY'S NEW HIBERNICON.

"Barney and the Ghost,"

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

99 South Clark-st.

LUCREZIA BORGIA.

Eugene, Unsworth and Double Company!

Next Monday—ABBOTT PANTOMIME TROUPE.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF

JANAUSCHEK.

The Great Jewish Play of

DEBORAH.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN .... Proprietor and Manager.

LAND RATS AND WATER RATS.

To conclude with

DICK TURPIN AND TOM KING.

GLOBE THEATRE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, benefit of

MR. OLIVER DOUD BYRON

And last appearance but two.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

HOME LECTURES

Under the auspices of LINCOLN PARK LODGE, A. F. & A. M.

Rev. W. M. BLACKBURN, D. D.,

On Friday Eve., Feb. 10, at 7 1-2 o'clock,

At the LODGE HALL, cor. Lincoln-av. and Centre-st.

Subject—"THE WORSHIP OF SUCCESS."

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

BIERSTADT'S "EMERALD POOL,"

Beard's "Dancing Bears,"

And a large and choice collection of Pictures by HOME and Foreign Artists.

Y. M. C. A. FARWELL HALL.

ANNA DICKINSON,

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 10,

"JOAN OF ARC."

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AGENTS WANTED.

LOST AND FOUND.

PARTNERS WANTED.

FOR SALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

WANTED TO RENT.

TO LEASE.

FINANCIAL.

MACHINERY.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WASHINGTON.

Yesterday's Proceedings in Congress.

The Alabama Claims Commissioners Confirmed by the Senate.

Passage of the Naval Appropriation Bill in the House.

Admiral Porter Again Under a Galling Fire.

Government Vessels to be Sent in Search of the Tennessee.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALABAMA CLAIMS COMMISSION.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

PROPOSED RECIPROCITY TREATY.

JUDGES' SALARIES.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.